

Some Doubt GM-Toyota Tie Will Help Save Jobs in U.S.

Analysts Say Parts Source Is Key Factor

By Donald Wontar
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — In all the statements about their joint car-building venture in the United States, General Motors Corp. and Japan's Toyota Motor Co. have taken pains to issue explicit messages aimed at protectionist-minded congressmen, federal antitrust regulators and the U.S. unemployed.

• The project will create 12,000 jobs.

• The GM-Toyota car, to be built in Fremont, California, would not otherwise be available to U.S. consumers.

• No U.S.-built car will be discontinued as a result.

All three claims are open to question, however.

The agreement, announced Monday by the GM chairman, Roger Smith, and the Toyota chairman, Eiji Toyoda, calls for the two automotive giants to build a Toyota-designed subcompact car that will be marketed as a Chevrolet.

About half the parts in the car will come from the United States, half from Japan.

But ramifications of the entry of this hybrid vehicle into the U.S. market prompt some economists to calculate that for every job created to build the "Toyrol," as many as two jobs will be lost elsewhere.

This reasoning assumes that every sale of a GM-Toyota car means up of about 50 percent U.S. parts will result in a lost sale for another U.S.-built small car containing 90 percent or more U.S.-made parts.

"I don't know how they have the gall to say it'll create 12,000 jobs," an analyst at another U.S. auto company said. "If their number is right, then at least 24,000 jobs will be lost somewhere else."

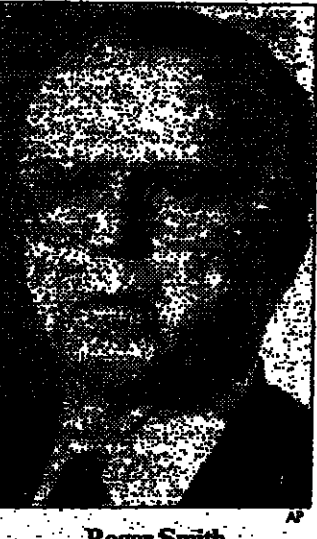
Given lower labor and other costs reflected in the Japan-produced parts and GM's relatively small capital investment in the project, Chevrolet will presumably be able to put a relatively low price on the vehicle, putting considerable pressure on competing cars from GM, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

Ford is considered especially vulnerable with its Escort model. Built in U.S. and Canadian plants with about 90 percent domestic parts, the Escort and its twin, the Mercury Lynx, carry the higher costs associated with making cars in the United States.

Then there is the Chevrolet Chevette, an aging subcompact car that a year ago was the best-selling model in the United States but now seems likely to suffer in com-



Eiji Toyoda



Roger Smith

BL, Honda Near Deal On New Car

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — BL, the British auto group, said Tuesday that it was probably four to six weeks away from final agreement with Honda of Japan to design, engineer and develop a new luxury car that would reach the market in the spring or summer of 1985.

The statement was made after BL was inundated by queries about reports from Tokyo that Honda had announced that the agreement had been reached.

"We are still working on final details," said a spokesman for state-owned BL's Austin Rover division. "It's a true 50-50 project and obviously, on something this big, you need complete agreement before it goes to the board of directors of either company for approval."

BL already is assembling a medium-size Honda called the Acoland. It has been sold since 1981 in Britain, where it is BL's second most popular car after the compact Metro, as well as on the Continent. The new car, code-named the XX, is intended to replace BL's aging Rover line at the lower end of the "executive" market. Automobile analysts here said that it would compete with the Ford Granada and the least expensive BMWs and Mercedes, with prices from \$12,000 to \$17,000 for most models.

The two companies agreed to study the feasibility of the XX in October 1981. Once plans for design, engineering, and development are fixed, the two companies will begin work on a manufacturing agreement that BL described as covering "who builds what where for which markets." A third agreement would subsequently be needed to decide which company sold the car in various markets.

BL has said that its experience with the Acoland encouraged both parties to pursue the XX project. The Acoland has 27 percent of the British market, which is somewhat under projections. Nevertheless, it has provided BL's dealer network with an up-to-date medium-size car while BL concentrated its development money on the new LM-10 and LM-11 line, the first of which is a hatchback due in showrooms next month.

The debut of the LM series is a far more pressing concern for BL than the pending Honda agreement. If it is anything less than a resounding success, BL is given little chance of breaking even this year or becoming profitable in 1984.



Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at a meeting of the Palestine National Council on Tuesday in Algiers. Next to him were, from left, Ahmed al-Yamani, Yasser Abedrabou and Abou Maizer, executive committee members.

Arafat Reported to Be Fighting Pro-Syria Group in PLO Council

United Press International

ALGIERS — The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, bitter about Syria's refusal to back his forces during last summer's Israeli siege of Beirut, Tuesday fought pro-Syrian colleagues who reject both U.S. and Arab Middle East peace plans, senior PLO officials reported.

A feud between Mr. Arafat and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria carried over into the deliberations of the Palestine National Council, the equivalent of a Palestinian parliament-in-exile, the officials said.

The Beirut battle changed everything. No one can tell the PLO what to do now, especially not the Syrians," said one top PLO official.

On its first full day of deliberations, the council presented an outward picture of unity, but senior PLO officials said bitter fighting raged behind the scenes as the 350 delegates listened to official speeches.

Many Palestinians reportedly think that Syria let them down when it held its troops back as Israeli forces surrounded PLO strongholds in Beirut and forced a PLO evacuation after an 88-day siege.

Al-Saiqa, a pro-Syrian group on the PLO executive committee, wants the council to reject President Ronald Reagan's peace plan outright. PLO sources said, Al-

Candidate Slain, Death Toll Rises In India Voting

United Press International

NEW DELHI — An unidentified assailant killed one of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's candidates, six persons died in riots and the death toll from a tribal massacre rose to 150 Tuesday as election violence continued in northeastern India's troubled Assam state.

The new deaths increased to at least 272 the 15-day toll from clashes stemming from native Assamese opposition to voting rights for Bengali immigrants.

Meanwhile, officials said a bomb blast Tuesday in Assam's principal city, Gauhati, 900 miles (1,440 kilometers) east of New Delhi, injured 13 persons. No details were immediately available.

Delayed reports said 50 persons, in addition to the 100 first reported, were killed in the worst single incident, a massacre Saturday night of Assamese at the hands of Bodo tribesmen, two Indian news agencies said. Reports were delayed because the tribesmen also burned bridges leading to the site, in the Gohpur area of Darrang district, officials said.

Rescue officials sought Tuesday to aid the 7,500 Assamese survivors left homeless after the Bodo tribesmen burned their homes.

Police shot three rioters to death in districts outside Gauhati, and clashes between Bengalis and Assamese in incidents near the capital killed three others, officials said.

Officials said Satya N. Ram, a Congress-I Party candidate in Assam, was killed by an unknown assailant as he addressed a political meeting in Gauhati.

Mr. Ram was running for the Biswanath assembly in Darrang district from Congress-I. Mrs. Gandhi's party. It was not immediately reported what kind of weapon had been used to kill him.

The voting began Monday, continues Thursday and concludes Sunday, but the violence and opposition to the elections have disrupted voting in many urban areas, where turnout has been poor.

About half of the nine million Assamese were believed to be boycotting the local elections to protest Mrs. Gandhi's refusal to strip about four million Bengali immigrants of voting rights.

Violence erupted Feb. 1 when militant Assamese called the boycott. The militants, who say they fear cultural annihilation by the Bengalis, had demanded that the elections be postponed until the immigrants were expelled.

Government spokesmen said Assamese students had been waging "an aggressive campaign" against the elections, resulting in conflict with the Bodo tribesmen, who favored the voting for Assam's state assembly and representatives to the nation's lower house of Parliament.

Bodo tribesmen killed two Assamese Hindus on Feb. 12 amid rumors that the Assamese had kidnapped and killed a tribal candidate, officials said.

"The situation in the Gohpur area is under control and police reinforcements have been airlifted to the affected villages," an Assam government spokesman said.

The tribesmen fled into jungles when paramilitary forces reached the site of the killings and shot and killed one raider, officials said.

Mrs. Gandhi's candidates are benefiting from the Assamese call to boycott the voting. Opposition parties, except the Marxists, have joined the boycott, and as a result some Congress-I candidates have won seats uncontested.

During three years of negotiations with militant Assamese, Mrs. Gandhi offered to expel about one million Bengali immigrants who arrived in Assam state after 1971.

The Assamese rejected the offer and demanded that all who arrived after 1951 — some say 1961 — must be sent out.

A-Fuel Reprocessing Is Stepped Up in India

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — India has begun reprocessing spent nuclear fuel in significant quantities, according to officials. The move should bring the country a step closer to total self-sufficiency in atomic energy.

The development, reported in the current issue of Nuclear Fuel, a U.S. technical newsletter, was confirmed Monday by officials at the Bhabha Atomic Research Center in Bombay, the country's leading research establishment.

The director of the center, Raja Ramanna, told the newsletter that reprocessing began about two months ago at the Tarapur plant, north of Bombay. The spent fuel comes from the 220-megawatt reactor in the northwestern region of Rajasthan, one of India's four operating nuclear power plants.

Because the Rajasthan reactor uses Soviet-supplied heavy water, reprocessing of its fuel is subject to strict international inspection and safeguards. The International Atomic Energy Agency, the Vienna-based agency that monitors international safeguards, was reportedly notified before reprocessing began. Inspectors from the agency were present at Tarapur, according to the newsletter.

Attempts to reach Mr. Ramanna were unsuccessful Monday, but an aide confirmed the substance of the newsletter's report. It was not clear from the article how much fuel was being reprocessed, but the aide said: "It is not a small trial, it is a full-scale operation."

Western nuclear scientists have estimated that reprocessed fuel from the Rajasthan reactor could yield more than 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of weapon-ready plutonium annually, roughly enough for 10 Hiroshima-sized bombs.

However, those familiar with India's nuclear program believe the fuel would most likely go to a fledgling fast-breeder project. A 15-megawatt, fast-breeder reactor under construction at Kalpakkam, near Madras, is scheduled for completion next year and would reprocess reprocessed plutonium fuel to operate.

India has reprocessed small amounts of nuclear fuel for nearly two decades. Plutonium for its 1974 nuclear explosion was produced from a small test plant at the Bhabha Atomic Research Center.

Arens: Military 'Hawk' Who's Cool to Politics

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Shortly before the announcement that Moshe Arens, the Israeli ambassador to the United States, was to return home and become defense minister, he was tending off telephone calls asking him if he was Prime Minister Menachem Begin's choice to replace Ariel Sharon.

Every now and then Mr. Arens, a plain-spoken engineer, delivered a deliberate slip of the tongue. Asked by a reporter over the phone about his service in the U.S. Army, Mr. Arens said he rose to the rank of technical sergeant before he was discharged in 1947. "I suppose I have to emphasize my high military credentials now," he said with a laugh.

Actually, his military credentials are impressive. In the 1950s, after studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then the California Institute of Technology, where he received a degree in aeronautical engineering, Mr. Arens returned to Israel to teach at the Technion in Haifa. He became vice president for engineering at the Israel Aircraft Industries, where he was in charge of most major development programs, including the one that produced the Kfir fighter.

As an influential member of parliament, Mr. Arens also became chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. At the same time, he turned down a previous offer by Mr. Begin to become defense minister because he opposed the peace treaty with Egypt — an accord that, he said, demanded excessive concessions from Israel.

If there are comparisons between Mr. Sharon and Mr. Arens it is that both have been tough-minded hawks whose views on the Middle East have sometimes made Mr. Begin seem like a moderate. Unlike Mr. Sharon, however, Mr. Arens displays no thirst for power, has no substantial political constituency at home and makes it plain that what he most enjoys is, quite simply, liv-



Moshe Arens, Israel's ambassador to the United States, who has agreed to become Israel's defense minister.

ing in Israel and designing airplanes.

Mr. Arens indicated that he accepted the diplomatic job in the United States because Mr. Begin asked him. "I never looked at it in terms of liking or not liking the job," he said in reply to a question. "It's an assignment, a task. It's not a job to be enjoyed."

As Israel's seventh ambassador to the United States — he has held the job for two years — Mr. Arens indicated that he was not especially comfortable in the world of diplomatic niceties. Asked if he had been a diplomat before, Mr. Arens said, "It's my first and last time."

He added, "No, no, make that, my first and only time."

Mr. Arens arrived in the United States in 1959, a refugee from Kibbutz, Lithuania, where he was born on Dec. 27, 1925. His father, a businessman, had made numerous trips to the United States, and when World War II broke out he brought his family to the United States through Riga, Latvia.

Young Moshe Arens became actively involved in the Betar youth group, which was part of the revisionist Zionist organization, and when the 1948 Arab-Israeli war broke out he went to Israel to help. He joined the underground Irgun Zvai Lemmi, which was headed by Mr. Begin.

After the 1948 war Mr. Arens and his wife, the former Muriel F. Eisenberg, who was born in New York, worked in a border settlement near Bethlehem. The couple now have four children — two of them studying in the United States and two serving in the Israeli military.

U.S. Allows Iraq to Buy Low-Cost Farm Goods

By John M. Goshko
and Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has permitted Iraq, torn by a protracted war with Iran, to make subsidized, low-interest purchases of American agricultural commodities that could total as much as \$450 million.

The sales, the first of their kind since Iraq broke diplomatic relations with the United States following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, mark the latest step in an administration campaign to cultivate commercial and political ties with the radical Arab state.

The effort began a year ago when the administration removed Iraq from the list of countries formally regarded as supporters of international terrorism. The administration tends to regard Iraq as a potentially good market for U.S. exports, and it has political and strategic reasons to want to help President Saddam Hussein ward off Iran's drive to overthrow his regime.

"All I can say is that this is an important economic and political development," said Melvin E. Sims, associate administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service. "This is the first time that we've extended credit to them that I'm aware of."

Mr. Sims said that an Iraqi delegation, which quietly visited Washington in December, was awarded \$210 million in export credit guarantees by the Commodity Credit Corp. and immediately spent \$160 million to buy wheat, rice and barley.

Other U.S. sources said that the Agriculture Department currently has a trade team in Baghdad negotiating over additional credits. The sources estimated those credits will bring the total package to what one called "a ballpark figure of around \$450 million."

On Monday, Saddam Hussein, a former Iraqi foreign minister who recently assumed the new position of minister of state, conferred in Washington with Sec-

retary of State George P. Shultz. Administration sources said Mr. Hammadi had met with other American secretaries of state in recent years, and they insisted that the latest meeting did not presage any dramatic change in relations between the two countries.

Still, there is no question that the administration, despite fierce criticism from Israel's supporters in Congress, has been maneuvering to establish closer ties with Iraq. The original impulse to take Iraq off the terrorism list, a move that removed several major barriers to trade, came from those within the administration interested primarily in expanding the market for manufactured goods and farm products to as many noncommunist countries as possible.

The United States officially is neutral in the war that began when Iraq invaded Iran in September 1980. But the United States, despite poor relations with both countries, believes that the overthrow of either regime could plunge the Gulf region into turmoil and give the Soviet Union opportunities to expand its influence in the area.

Following Iran's expulsion of Iraqi forces from its territory and its subsequent invasion of Iraq, U.S. policy quietly has tilted: the administration now hopes that Mr. Hussein's forces can check the invasion of the war will end in a stalemate.

Although a U.S. plan to sell Iraq six or more L-100 transport planes apparently has fallen through, the Iraqis did recently buy 60 U.S.-made helicopters, which critics in Congress charge can be used for military purposes.

The Reagan administration defended its decision to drop Iraq from the terrorism list on the ground that Baghdad was easing its support of international terrorist groups. But the White House subsequently was embarrassed by the revelation last fall that Abu Nidal, a leading Palestinian terrorist, had been welcomed back to Baghdad in March.

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■ The press is now shrugging off President Reagan's sometimes garbled assertions about his policies. Page 3.

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A Rights Group Reports Jailings In Egypt Increase

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hundreds of people whom the Egyptian government suspects of opposing it face years of imprisonment and repeated trials, according to a report by Amnesty International, a worldwide human rights organization.

The group said in a report released Monday that since 1971, when Egypt adopted its constitution, hundreds of people have been imprisoned for their nonviolent political beliefs or activities. Most arrests have occurred in the last two years, it said. Under state of emergency laws, people may be held indefinitely on the authority of the president.

An Amnesty spokesman said that it was hard to know how many people were held on political grounds because of the pattern of arrest, release and rearrest. He said, however, that at least several hundred people were being held and that more than 500 faced trial, including about 300 members of an Islamic group, and 200 people accused of leftist political activity.

Army Takes Control of East Beirut From Lebanese Christian Militias

New York Times Service
BEIRUT — The Lebanese regular army took control of East Beirut on Tuesday from the Christian militias who had ruled there for the past eight years.

Army units at the same time strengthened their positions in the mainly Muslim western section of the capital, where they have been in charge for the past five months.

About 4,000 soldiers fanned out over an area extending from the northern outskirts of Beirut to Ouzaï on the Mediterranean coast in the southern suburbs, where 1,200 U.S. marines serving in the multinational peacekeeping force have their positions.

The army had been given sweeping powers to maintain law and order in what has been described as the "greater Beirut" area under a decree issued after an emergency meeting of the cabinet Monday night.

Public assembly of a military nature or which aims at disturbing the peace was banned. Lebanon's information minister, Roger Cikhani, said that public and democratic freedoms were unaffected by the decree, and that there would be no press censorship.

However, government sources were quoted in newspapers Tuesday as saying that the press is expected to exercise self-censorship. The president of the Lebanese press association, Mohammed Baalback, appealed to Lebanese editors to cooperate with the au-

thorities in making the mission of the army a success.

No incidents were reported during the takeover in East Beirut by the government troops. Christian militia sources said the entry of the army had been negotiated with the Phalangist Party, the group which commands the militias.

The Lebanese Forces militia, believed to number about 5,000 troops, were reported to have moved their heavy weapons from East Beirut to strongholds in the hills northeast of here. The weapons are known to include Israeli-supplied tanks and heavy artillery.

Phalangist sources said the Christian militias will not for the time being give up their control of one of the five piers at Beirut's harbor. The pier, through which goods are imported without government control, is a source of income for the militias estimated at \$250 million a year.

President Amin Gemayel inspected Tuesday the ousting of the army has set up in East Beirut. On Monday the president, dressed in a military uniform in his capacity as supreme commander of the armed forces and flanked by senior army officers, told the troops preparing to take their posts in the Christian sector. "The eyes of the world are upon you and will judge whether the Lebanese state is able to rise again."

Following the deployment, Beirut remains virtually the only Lebanese area under the control of the government. About 25,000 Israeli troops occupy the southern part of the country, while an estimated 30,000 Syrian soldiers and 7,000 Palestinian guerrillas occupy northern and eastern Lebanon.

On Tuesday, Lebanese government sources refused to comment on reports from Jerusalem that agreement in principle had been reached between Israeli and Lebanese officials on integrating the 1,500 Christian militiamen in southern Lebanon commanded by Major Saad Haddad, a former Lebanese Army officer, into the Lebanese Army.

Syria Pullout Vow Reported

France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, said Tuesday that he had ascertained Syria's readiness to withdraw from Lebanon when Israeli forces were pulled back. Reuters reported from Damascus.

Mr. Cheysson, speaking at a news conference after a meeting with President Hafez al-Assad, said, "We are not seeking partial withdrawal from Lebanese territory but seeking to have Lebanese authority restored over all parts of Lebanon within the recognized international border."

More Remains Found In British Murder Case

The Associated Press
LONDON — Thirty-seven police raincoats, scraping through a vacant lot with their fingers, uncovered "a significant amount of human bone" Tuesday behind the North London house where police believe 14 murder victims have been buried.

Norman Briers, a detective chief superintendent, said the bones were six inches (15 centimeters) or smaller. Mr. Briers, who was leading the search, said the search area in the Cricklewood district would be extended.

He said the police cadets assigned to help in the search "have found a significant amount of human bone together with a large quantity of personal clothing." He added, however, that the clothing could have been dumped by people from neighboring houses.

The search has been going on since the arrest on Thursday of Dennis Andrew Nilsen, 37, an official in the government's Employment Department. Mr. Nilsen was arrested after the discovery last week of parts of three bodies that were blocking a drain in Muswell Hill, a North London district three miles (five kilometers) from Cricklewood.

Mr. Nilsen lived in a house adjacent to the drain, and had once lived in the house behind which the bones were found on Tuesday. He was charged Friday with murdering Stephen Neil Sinclair, a 20-year-old drifter, at the Muswell Hill house on or about Feb. 1. Mr. Nilsen is currently in police custody. No trial date has been set.

Mr. Sinclair is the only victim to

have been identified so far with certainty.

Police suspect that the bodies of 13 or 14 drifters are buried around the house. If this were confirmed, it would be Britain's worst mass murder case.

Geoffrey Chambers, the Scotland Yard detective chief superintendent who is leading the mass murder investigation, said Monday night that detectives had established possible identities for six of those believed to have been killed since 1975.

Mr. Chambers said the search would take up to another week. He said all the bones found in the yard so far were from persons who had been dead for at least three years. He declined to release names, but said detectives were trying to contact relatives.

Mr. Chambers said no one had yet been identified from the remains found in the back yard and that identification of the dead might never be completed.

Mr. Briers said that detectives digging in the garden of the Cricklewood house on Tuesday also found part of a jawbone with some teeth. This could enable police to identify the apparent victim through dental records.

The police trustees were helping detectives who have already dug up a pile of human bones in the yard. They were called in from nearby Hendon Police College to search a wooded 60-foot (18-meter) strip of ground behind the house.

Kyprianou Urges U.S. to Pressure Turkey to Withdraw Its Troops

By Marvine Howe
New York Times Service
NICOSIA — The re-elected Greek Cypriot president, Spyros Kyprianou, urged the United States on Tuesday to exert its influence on Turkey to withdraw its troops from the northern part of Cyprus.

Mr. Kyprianou said that no progress had been achieved in the United Nations-sponsored talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities and insisted that other efforts are needed to produce a change of attitude in Ankara.

In his first encounter with the foreign press after his election

Monday to another five-year term, Mr. Kyprianou played down the influence of the Communist Party, which is believed to have contributed decisively to his victory.

He said that the agreement between his centrist Democratic Party and the Communists last April, on a so-called Minimum Program of Cooperation, was based on "the principles I always believed in" and that the joint committee to be set up under the accord would be only advisory.

The opposition had charged his party with making secret agreements with the Communists. He denied rumors that the Communists would be given positions in the government.

He attributed his unexpectedly strong victory of more than 56 percent of the vote to public confidence in his past five years' record of "economic and social progress and stability, despite the fact that there has been no progress on the Cyprus problem."

Mr. Kyprianou charged that the UN-sponsored dialogue between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities had been "reduced to two monologues" and could not produce results.

He said parallel efforts must be made in connection with the talks to get Ankara to abandon what he called "the philosophy of division."

"Any kind of partition for Cyprus will mean catastrophe," Mr. Kyprianou said.

He suggested that the United States and other Western countries could exert influence on Turkey to demonstrate greater flexibility and remove its troops. He said this had not been done up to now.

"I believe that Turkey has to listen to the United States not only for moral reasons or reasons of principle but because Turkey depends entirely on the United States for its economic survival and from a military point of view 100 percent," he said.

"This is not my view only and is shared by many in the United States, including many in Congress, that in the first place military aid should not have been given to

Turkey unless Turkey withdrew her troops."

Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 and is estimated to have about 20,000 troops in the northern zone.

Mr. Kyprianou said that the Greek Cypriots had already made important concessions in accepting the principle of "a biracial federation," which he said would have been unthinkable in the past.

He said he would go to Athens to discuss strategy with the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, who has launched a crusade for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem and the withdrawal of Turkish forces.

Mr. Kyprianou said that he would meet shortly with UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to exchange views on the Cyprus talks.

Mr. Kyprianou also said he would raise the Cyprus problem at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi early next month and then go to the United Nations at the end of March or early April. He said he had been criticized at home for not taking the issue to the UN General Assembly for the last two years but said that he had wanted to give the intercommunal talks a chance.

Italy Backs Call for Summit on EC Expansion

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani of Italy accepted Tuesday a French proposal for a summit conference of Western Mediterranean countries to discuss problems that would be caused by expansion of the European Community.

President François Mitterrand of France, concerned about the repercussions for Southern Europe of entry by Spain and Portugal into the community, proposed the idea of a Mediterranean summit while on a visit to Morocco last month.

Speaking at a press conference after a two-day meeting with Mr. Mitterrand devoted to strengthen-

ing French-Italian relations, Mr. Fanfani said his government favored the proposal.

Mr. Mitterrand said France was still sounding out North African and European countries about such a meeting, which would probably not take place until after the next Western economic summit conference in late May. French officials said it had not yet been decided which countries should attend.

Mr. Mitterrand said his proposed conference would deal with problems created for European countries as well as for Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, which are already linked to Southern Europe through trade and labor accords.

France has been one of the community members expressing concern about the effects of Spanish entry under present rules covering Southern European farm produce.

Mr. Mitterrand has argued that, without major reform of the rules, Spanish entry would lead to disaster for French farmers because they could not compete with lower-priced Spanish products.

He said France was not proposing the summit as a precondition for community expansion and he denied press reports that the meeting would also discuss security in the region.

Since taking office in 1981, the Socialist president has cultivated France's links with Spain, Italy and Portugal, arguing that they had been neglected too long by previous administrations preoccupied with relations with West Germany and other northern countries.

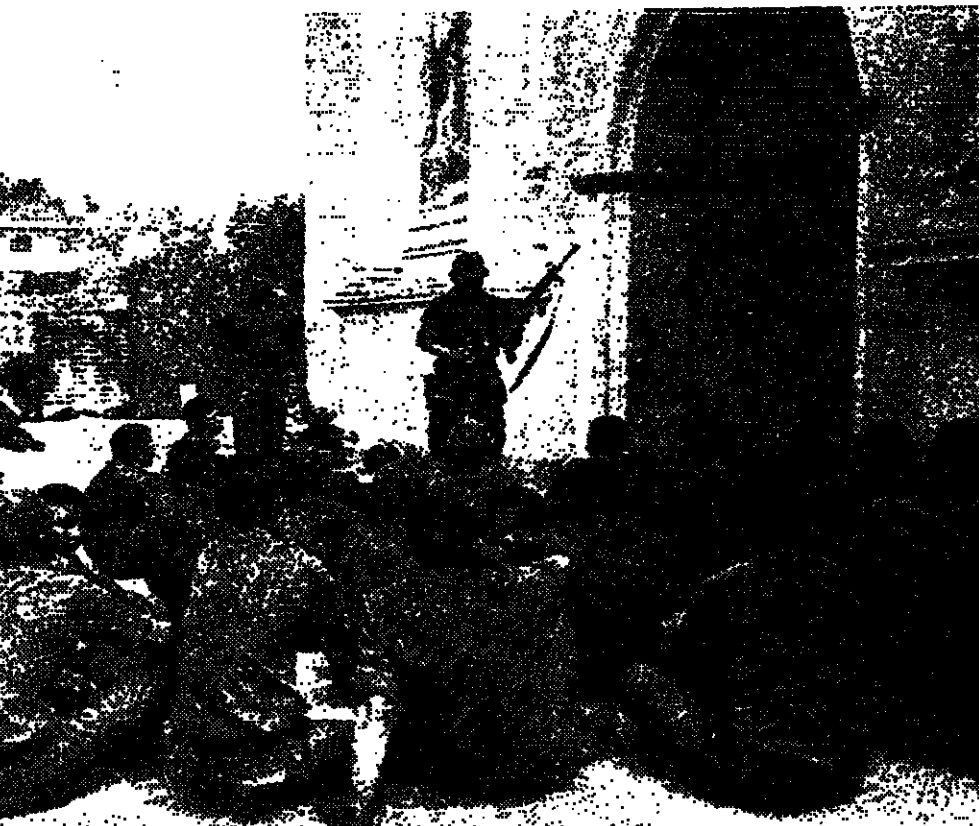
In Brussels, Belgian officials told Foreign Minister Fernando Morán of Spain Tuesday that they support his country's entrance into the European Community but that problems regarding the Mediterranean farm products had to be solved first.

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium said at a press conference after talks with Mr. Morán that exports of olive oil, fruit and vegetables from Spain would cause problems for Mediterranean member states and others in the region that sell to the community.

Mr. Morán, who was in Bonn last week and is to go to Rome at the end of the month to discuss the issue, told the press conference that his government is aware of the problems faced by other Mediterranean countries over Spanish membership.

He said he favored Mr. Mitterrand's proposal for a summit meeting.

Mr. Tindemans said Tuesday that another problem of Spanish and Portuguese entry, now expected by around 1986, is that it would exhaust existing community funds. But he said his country favored building up community coffers to accommodate the new members.



Recruits in a Salvadoran commando unit are taught to use an M-16 rifle in San Francisco Gotera, capital of Morazan province, where rebels have staged many heavy attacks.

Salvadoran Urges Press 'Cleanup'

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's interior minister, Manuel Isidro López, called on foreign reporters Tuesday to clean up their coverage of the civil war, a newspaper reported.

"Like a voice in the desert, I am calling upon the foreign media to honestly earn its salaries without lying," the newspaper Prensa Gráfica quoted the minister as saying.

"Now it is time to do a complete cleanup of the communications media, principally in the international media," Mr. López said at an exhibition for International Communication Year.

Salvadoran officials have repeatedly charged that foreign correspondents slant their stories in favor of leftists.

They have criticized journalists for reporting the contents of daily broadcasts by guerrilla radio stations and statements by human rights groups that accuse government security forces of killing civilians.

On Monday, the Political Prisoners Committee of El Salvador denounced "our prolonged and unjust captivity that stems from the global situation, the persecution that our people suffer and the arbitrary and corrupt legislation that the regime applies to us."

A communiqué said 28 of the committee's 710 members had begun a hunger strike to demand "the immediate liberation of political prisoners and people who have disappeared." The communiqué said the 28 prisoners would refuse all food until their demands were met.

Christian Aid, the Roman Catholic Church's human rights group based in San Salvador, listed 710 political prisoners being held in San Salvador's Mariona Prison and Women's Jail.

Under a 1981 martial-law decree, authorities can detain people for up to six months without filing formal charges.

Christian Aid applauded reports of possible amnesty for political prisoners before Pope John Paul II's March 6 visit, calling the move "a humane gesture for the jailed."

A source at the office of President Alvaro Magaña said the government would like to free many of the prisoners as a goodwill gesture for the pope's visit, part of an eight-day trip to Central America and Haiti.

2 Soviet Ships Sailed Near U.S., Officers Say

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two Soviet warships recently sailed within 50 miles of the United States coast on the Gulf of Mexico, U.S. Navy officers say.

The officers, in making the report Monday, said it was the closest that Soviet warships had come to the United States since they periodically began deploying to the Caribbean in 1969. The ships were of the type that carry nuclear weapons, but the officers were not certain that such arms were aboard.

The two ships, a guided-missile cruiser and a frigate, were part of a group of four vessels that was in the Caribbean from Nov. 25 until Feb. 2. The officers said it was the longest stay in those waters by a Soviet squadron since 1978.

One of the other two vessels was an advanced submarine powered by diesel and electric engines and designed for quiet operations, including intelligence gathering, in shallow waters. The fourth vessel was a supply ship.

Senior U.S. Navy officers have expressed concern over the recently acquired ability of the Soviet Navy to project and sustain ships far from Soviet waters even though, as in this deployment, their ships spend more time in port than at sea.

Those officers have also expressed concern over possible Soviet blocking of Caribbean sea-lanes through which oil and raw materials are shipped into the United States and troops, arms and supplies would move from ports on the Gulf of Mexico to Europe in the event of a war there.

In this case, the Soviet ships vis-

ited Havana and Cienfuegos in Cuba on goodwill visits and took part in anti-submarine exercises with a Cuban frigate and several submarine chasers, all of which had been furnished to Cuba by the Soviet Union.

In mid-January, the officers said, the cruiser and the frigate broke off from the squadron and sailed north to a point 50 miles from the Mississippi Delta, then turned west and went around the Gulf of Mexico before returning to Cienfuegos, the Cuban naval base.

The two ships were under U.S. Navy surveillance by frigates and aircraft the entire time, the naval officers said. At no time did the Soviet ships attempt maneuvers that could be called provocative, they added.

Since 1969, the officers said, the Soviet Union has sent ships to Cuba and the Caribbean 22 times, usually twice a year. On this visit, the officer for the first time fueled a Soviet intelligence trawler, which was sailing off the coast of Florida and presumably monitoring U.S. missile tests.

The two Soviet ships that sailed near the Gulf Coast were well outside the three-mile U.S. territorial limit but well within the 200-mile economic, or fishing, zone that the United States has declared.

Military analysts said the United States has sent warships within similar ranges of the Soviet Union in the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean and in the Sea of Japan.

The largest of the Soviet ships was the guided-missile cruiser Admiral Isakov, a 7,600-ton ship capable of a speed of 34 knots, which is faster than comparable U.S. cruisers. The second surface vessel was the frigate Rezov, a 3,800-ton ship capable of doing 32 knots.

Norwegian Suspects 15 Sub Forays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
OSLO — Foreign submarines may have illegally entered Norwegian waters on 15 different occasions in recent years, Vice Admiral Roy Breivik has said.

In a lecture Monday, the admiral said that the Norwegian Navy has confirmed several reports of trespassing submarines since 1969. Most observations have been made under very favorable weather and light conditions, indicating that the submarines may have wanted to be detected, he said.

On Tuesday, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that Norway has recovered a Soviet buoy containing listening equipment that may have been used to monitor activities in the North Sea oil fields.

The barnacle-covered buoy was found drifting near the Stafford field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea on Saturday, he said.

Argentine Navy Gets Parts From Britain

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government confirmed Tuesday that four British firms are supplying components for Argentine warships carrying Exocet missiles. Exocets wrecked two British ships and damaged a third in the Falklands war, killing 45 men.

The Rolls-Royce, Hawker-Siddeley and David Brown companies supply equipment for West German-built frigates destined for the Argentine Navy, and British Aerospace parts for the French-built Exocet Lord Belstead, a junior minister at the Foreign Office, said in the House of Lords.

WORLD BRIEFS

5 Dead in Clashes in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — The death toll in two days of battles between police and students in Bangladesh rose to five Tuesday when one person was killed in a clash here.

An official announcement said two persons were injured when police fired on militant crowds and one of them died later in hospital. They were demonstrators damaged buildings and set fire to city offices. They were protesting police action Monday against students agitating against martial law and a new education policy. One student was killed in the clash here Monday and three deaths were reported Tuesday from Chittagong and Rajshahi during clashes between police and protesters.

A curfew imposed on Dhaka on Monday night was extended Tuesday to 12 hours, from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. The country's military rulers closed all educational institutions in Chittagong until Feb. 27. Earlier they had shut all such institutions in Dhaka.

UN Chief Opposes Namibia Link

GENEVA (Reuters) — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, said Tuesday that independence for South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia, could not be made conditional on a withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

Speaking here after an African tour, he said a settlement in Namibia was complicated enough without extra demands. "If the Angolans wish to discuss this with South Africa or the U.S., it is up to them," he added. South Africa, with U.S. backing, wants to link a withdrawal of its troops from Namibia to a withdrawal of the Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said that all the African states he visited — Senegal, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda — agreed the Cuban troop issue was separate from the settlement in Namibia. Asked whether he would present new initiatives for a Namibian settlement, he replied: "I have not yet finished my evaluation of the situation. But I assure you something will happen."

UN Panel Asks Sanctions on Israel

GENEVA (AP) — The UN Human Rights Commission approved overwhelmingly Tuesday three resolutions assailing Israel and called for Security Council sanctions against the country.

The main resolution blamed the Israeli government for the massacres in September of Palestinian refugees in two camps in Lebanon and also rejected the Camp David peace accords as a basis for establishing Palestinian autonomy. The other resolutions called for sanctions against Israel "for its persistence in violating the human rights of the population of the Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories," and condemned Israel's "effective annexation" of the Golan Heights.

The United States, alone among the commission's 43 members, voted against all three measures, asserting they were counterproductive and represented no progress toward peace in the Middle East. Most other Western representatives abstained or voted against the measures.

Hope Seen on U.K. Water Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — Mediators broke a deadlock Tuesday in a pay dispute in Britain's water industry, raising hopes that the three-week-old strike by 29,000 workers might end soon.

The government conciliation service announced that management and trade unions had agreed to a committee of inquiry. After disagreeing earlier on whether the findings of such a committee would be binding, the employers apparently have accepted assurances by union leaders that they will accept the findings. The committee is likely to start work this week and report within a few days.

The water and sewer workers, whose average weekly salary is £136 (\$209), are seeking a 15-percent increase. They have rejected an offer of a 5.9-percent increase. The strike has left about 55,000 homes without direct water supplies and has forced more than 7.2 million people to boil their tap water in case of contamination.

5 Letter Bombs Found in Britain

LONDON (Reuters) — Five letter bombs were discovered Tuesday in Britain but none caused damage or injury, police said. Officials said they suspect animal rights protesters.

One of the letters containing the incendiary devices was received by the Canadian Embassy in London, another by the agriculture minister's office, a third by a fur dealer in Manchester and the remaining two by medical and veterinary research centers in Bristol and Cambridge.

Police said they believed the letters were mailed by the Animal Rights Militia, a group that claimed responsibility for sending a package bomb that injured an official at Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office last November. Police said the device sent to the embassy may have been intended to draw attention to seal killing in Canada, while the ones mailed to Bristol and Cambridge may have been meant as protests against experiments on animals.

Shcharansky Confirms Ending Fast

MOSCOW (NYT) — The mother of Anatoli Shcharansky, the imprisoned Jewish activist, said Tuesday that he had received a letter from him confirming that he had abandoned his four-month-old hunger strike.

Ida P. Milgrom, 74, said that in the letter dated Feb. 7, Mr. Shcharansky, 34, confirmed that he had resumed eating on Jan. 14 after prison authorities allowed him to exchange messages with her. She said he wrote he was gaining weight and that previous headaches and dizziness were abating but that he was suffering from acute chest pains.

Mr. Shcharansky, who is completing the fifth year of a 13-year sentence on charges of spying for the United States, declared the hunger strike last Sept. 27 to protest the interception of all his correspondence with his family. Mrs. Milgrom subsequently learned that he was fed by force and that his health had deteriorated.

Italians Question Russian as Spy

ROME (AP) — An official of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, detained here Monday on suspicion of spying, was picked up as he was about to receive microfilm containing plans of North Atlantic Treaty Organization installations in northern Italy, Italian newspapers reported Tuesday.

Police said Victor Promme, 46, an Aeroflot deputy commercial director, and Azelio Negro, 33, an Italian businessman, were picked up Monday in a case involving documents of "important strategic-military interest." Magistrates are questioning Mr. Promme at a Rome prison but have not filed formal charges, police sources said.

Corriere della Sera of Milan reported that police arrested Mr. Promme as he met with Mr. Negro in a Rome bar to pick up the microfilm. Mr. Negro is a top executive of a microfilm firm in Genoa.

Cleric Reports Threats on Pope

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — Archbishop Mario Casariego said Tuesday that he has received anonymous messages threatening him and Pope John Paul II with death when the pope visits Guatemala during a Central American tour next month.

Archbishop Casariego, speaking at a news conference, declined to give details of the threats. He called them "unfortunate reactions from people who are displeased by the coming visit of the pope to Guatemala."

"I am sure that no one in Guatemala will attempt" to kill the pope, he added. John Paul is scheduled to visit Guatemala from March 6 to 9, as part of a seven-nation tour of Central America from March 2 to 9. He is to attend a meeting of Latin American bishops in Haiti from March 9 to 13.

S. Africa Denies Lesotho Charge

CAPE TOWN (AP) — South Africa has denied involvement in a bombing attack on a fuel depot in Maseru, the capital of Lesotho. In a statement received here, the Foreign Ministry said Monday that charges by Lesotho that South Africa was behind the attack were baseless.

The blast Sunday destroyed six fuel tanks and an adjacent steel-products factory. The South African Press Association later reported receiving a telephone call from a man who said he was a member of the Lesotho Liberation Army, claiming responsibility on its behalf.

The government in Maseru contends that South Africa backs the Lesotho Liberation Army. But Lesotho said it held South Africa directly responsible for the blast Sunday, charging that a South African helicopter was seen dropping bombs on the facility.

For the Record

TURIN (Reuters) — Police have ruled out arson as a cause of the fire that killed 64 persons in a movie theater here Sunday. Investigators said Tuesday that several possible accidental causes were being examined. President Sandro Pertini will attend a funeral service here Wednesday.

GENEVA (UPI) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for 90 minutes Tuesday in the shortest of the 60 sessions held so far on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. There was no official explanation for the brevity of the meeting.

MADRID (Reuters) — Senior Spanish civil servants, including diplomats, lawyers and health-service physicians, began an indefinite strike Tuesday, accusing the government of excluding them from wage negotiations. The walkout appeared to have wide support, union sources said.

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'Nits and Gnats' Are Bugging Reagan Less

News Coverage of President's Debatable Assertions Has Dwindled

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's aides used to become visibly alarmed at suggestions that he had given misleading and perhaps misleading accounts of his policies on, of current events in general. That doesn't seem to happen as much anymore.

Indeed, the president continues to make debatable assertions of fact, but news accounts do not deal with them as extensively as they once did. In the view of White House officials, the declining news coverage mirrors a decline in interest by the general public.

Speaking anonymously, the officials told the debate over some of Mr. Reagan's statements in "nits and gnats" and "inside baseball." The public, they say, recognizes that Mr. Reagan's larger points are accurate, even if some details are open to debate.

For example, Mr. Reagan said at a news conference a few weeks ago that "just the other day" he had read an article quoting "the Ten Commandments" of Lenin to the effect that Soviet leaders reserved the right to lie and cheat to advance the cause of socialism.

After the statement, the White House press secretary said Mr. Reagan got the reference from a clipping sent by a friend citing 10 different "Leninisms."

Lyndon K. Allen, a deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Reagan got the reference from a clipping sent by a friend citing 10 different "Leninisms."

Reagan said with some exasperation that "in spite of all the talk, and the term 'budget cuts,' there have been no budget cuts" in his administration. What had been cut, he said, was the rate of growth in federal spending.

In fact, many programs have been cut since Mr. Reagan took office. In 1981, the government spent \$92 billion on training and employment programs, compared with \$5.2 billion in the current year, Mr. Reagan's budget seeks to cut the programs still further in 1984.

The amount spent by the federal government for elementary, secondary and vocational education programs in 1981 was \$7 billion. This year, it is \$6.5 billion, and Mr. Reagan wants to cut that figure in 1984.

Responding to this, David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said Mr. Reagan had "on more than one occasion said that some individual programs have been cut, but that in the aggregate the budget continues to grow."

"It is that point that people have a hard time understanding, and that the press doesn't emphasize," Mr. Gergen said.

In his radio address Saturday, Mr. Reagan said that despite what was being said by "the misery merchants" and "the doom and gloom criers," his administration had increased spending in "the social safety net" by "almost one-fourth."

Specifically, he said that spending had grown 24 percent, to \$93 billion, in the area of "welfare, medical, nutrition and housing assistance for our most needy citizens, plus compensation for the unemployed."

What he did not say was that two-thirds of that increase was due to the increased cost of unemployment compensation brought on by the recession. Actual spending for welfare and housing has gone down since 1981, and Mr. Reagan proposes to reduce it further.

Another questionable assertion came with reference to military spending. A week ago, at a meeting with editorial page editors, the president asserted that he had not actually increased military spending by much more than had been proposed by President Jimmy Carter.

Specifically, Mr. Reagan said Mr. Carter had "reorganized" the nation's needs by proposing "a five-year buildup of the military" just before leaving office.

"And we now are adding only about \$3 billion a year to what their plan was," Mr. Reagan said.

The Reagan administration has added about \$3 billion a year to Mr. Carter's proposed military spending in 1982 and 1983, but the president proposes to add \$6 billion in 1984, \$16 billion in 1985 and \$22 billion in 1986.

White House officials say the public is not misled by these statements of Mr. Reagan, adding that in each case the president is simply trying to make a larger point that is accurate.

■ Reagan Press Conference

The White House announced Tuesday that President Reagan would hold a press conference Wednesday evening. Reuters reported from Washington.

U.S. Industries Avoided Black Areas in South

By Reginald Stuart

New York Times Service

OPELIKA, Alabama — Industrial development specialists have disclosed that it was not uncommon for businesses to eliminate Southern communities from consideration for new manufacturing plants and other facilities in the 1960s and '70s if they had large black populations.

The rationale for such practices, the specialists said, was the belief that black workers were less reliable and skilled than white workers and easier to unionize. The companies also wanted to avoid the race issue in community relations and affirmative action programs.

Details of the practice surfaced unexpectedly in a civil lawsuit here between the Amoco Fabrics Co., a manufacturing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), and Terry Properties Inc., a small housing developer, over idle land in Rossmore, Alabama.

In its search for a plant site, Amoco Fabrics enlisted the help of Tom Ryan, an executive in the industrial development department of the Alabama Power Co., a division of the Atlanta-based Southern Co. Mr. Ryan said in his deposition that T. Webster Williams, the Amoco official in charge of the plant location project, had told him Amoco Fabrics would consider only areas where the proportion of nonwhites was less than 35 percent.

Mr. Ryan said he had complied with that "requirement" in a survey of potential plant sites. Albert W. Olson, then the fabric company's vice president for manufacturing, said in the court papers that there had been other reasons

for seeking an area with few members of minority groups.

"Our experiences are that the lower the concentration of minorities, the better we're able to perform and get a plant started up," said Mr. Olson, who is now an executive vice president. "I'm not sure of all the reasons. I just know that by experience we've seen that."

Industrial development specialists in several states said recently that a number of companies automatically eliminated from consideration counties in which blacks

were 30 percent or more of the population. Some industrial development officials said they were also advised in advance that companies had no interest in such areas.

Precisely how many times communities were eliminated from consideration because of their racial makeup or how many companies may have done this is not known. Nor could it be determined to what extent race is still used as a criterion. Neither relocation consultants nor state industrial recruiters kept records on such matters, and in

cases where the names of companies were known, those interviewed refused to identify them for fear of damaging relations between their states and industries.

"Race used to be mentioned," said Robert S. Ady, executive vice president of the Fantus Co., the country's largest industrial relocation company. Interviewed by telephone at his offices in Chicago, Mr. Ady said this practice "was used, but not now." The desire to avoid organized labor is a more common reason at the moment, he said.

U.S. Judge Bars Rule on Birth Control

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A federal judge in New York has barred the government from putting into effect a rule that would require family planning clinics to notify parents when their children have received contraceptives.

Judge Henry F. Werker granted a preliminary injunction against the rule, saying it would lead to an increase in teen-age pregnancy.

The parental notice requirement is invalid because it contradicts and subverts the intent of Congress, Judge Werker said in his ruling Monday. "The court finds that the regulations constitute a blatant disregard for one of

the main purposes" of the family planning law as passed by Congress.

Officials of the Health and Human Services Department, which had introduced the rule, had no comment Monday. But the American Civil Liberties Union, which brought suit against the proposal on behalf of the state of New York and the New York Health Department, said Judge Werker's ruling probably will block implementation of the regulation.

The rule was scheduled to take effect Feb. 25. It would have required about 5,000 family planning clinics that receive federal funds to mail a notice to parents within 10 days of prescribing a contraceptive

to anyone age 17 or younger. The rule has been opposed by numerous health and civil liberties groups. It has generated more mail than any other proposed regulation in the federal department's history.

The rule's supporters in the Reagan administration have contended that the government should not be providing contraceptives to children without their parents' knowledge.

Judge Werker said in his 20-page opinion that it was unnecessary to consider constitutional questions on the matter, since the law itself and the documents surrounding it made it clear that Congress never intended to make parental notification mandatory.

Arabs Delaying Aid to Lebanon, Shultz Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that Saudi Arabia and other Arab states were holding off giving reconstruction aid to Lebanon until they were certain Israeli and other foreign forces were withdrawn from that country.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz in effect acknowledged that the administration's hopes of securing large-scale Saudi assistance for Lebanon now seemed dependent on whether Saudi Arabia was satisfied with the results of the U.S.-led mediation efforts to secure Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization withdrawals from Lebanon.

Most of Mr. Shultz's testimony was taken up with broad international economic questions, but he was asked by Senator Rudy Boschwitz, a Minnesota Republican who is chairman of the Middle East subcommittee, whether the drop in oil prices was preventing Saudi Arabia from fulfilling its plans to aid Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz responded that despite the drop in prices, Saudi Ar-

abia had "very large" assets built up through its previous oil income, and "they are not broke by a long shot."

But he added that the question of how much Arab money flows into Lebanon, particularly from Saudi Arabia, "no doubt will depend on how successful we are in our efforts to get the foreign forces out of Lebanon and to have an independent Lebanon emerge as a country able to govern itself."

"And at this point, we are not there yet," he said, "so people who are thinking about putting money in there are waiting to see what happens."

The United States has been trying through two special envoys, Morris Draper and Philip C. Habib, to reach an accord between Israel and Lebanon that would end the Israeli military presence in Lebanon, which came about as a result of last summer's Israeli invasion of that country. As part of the efforts, the United States is also working to secure the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from eastern Lebanon and PLO forces from northern Lebanon.

■ More Sought for IMF
In other testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Shultz said that the

United States should increase its contribution to the International Monetary Fund by \$8.4 billion. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Shultz said the United States has a major interest "in seeing that the lesser-developed countries have sufficient capital to pay for imports of goods and services that will enhance productivity and contribute to world economic expansion."

Of the \$8.4-billion contribution sought by the Reagan administration, about \$5.8 billion would be used to increase regular IMF lending resources.

U.S. Environment Agency, Employee Settle Dispute

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency has reached a negotiated settlement with an official whose charges that the agency was mismanaging its toxic waste programs prompted several congressional investigations.

The agreement was with Hugh B. Kaufman, a special assistant in

the agency's hazardous waste division. It was reached Monday before a hearing on the agency's appeal of a Labor Department ruling that it had harassed and sought to discredit Mr. Kaufman.

The Labor Department investigation found that the agency had wrongfully investigated Mr. Kaufman's outside activities, had him and his wife followed and had given him an unfavorable performance rating in his personnel record for using company time and telephones to criticize the agency's operations publicly.

Mr. Kaufman has long been an irritant to agency officials for his criticism of their handling of the \$1.6-billion fund for cleaning up toxic chemical dumps and of other hazardous waste programs.

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Real Growth, Please

The rich countries of the world have agreed to increase by more than half the resources of the International Monetary Fund. It is an essential step in the strategy to stabilize the world's economy. Greater lending authority for the IMF means greater strength in the financial lines that keep markets open to foreign trade. For the United States, the world's biggest exporter by a substantial margin, the IMF agreement is a productive jobs program.

What comes next? Ideally, the rich countries ought to be at work on cooperative action to get economies expanding again and generating still more jobs. The IMF agreement is essentially a preventive financial crisis from interfering with recovery from a deep recession. But where is the recovery going to come from?

The Europeans and the Japanese are waiting for American leadership, but the White House seems to have turned the whole subject over to the Treasury Department. The Treasury's performance has improved in the past year; in dealing with the Mexican crisis since August, it has made the right moves quickly and competently. But it does not seem to have a larger sense of direction to guide it beyond day-to-day technical fixes. It is something of a

mystery why Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has been so hesitant and grudging in the expansion of the IMF's lending authority. The United States has a huge stake in the success of the operation; the Mexican rescue should have demonstrated to anyone's satisfaction the need to keep the IMF strong and well supplied with funds to lend in emergencies.

The IMF's interim committee, as it worked out the agreement, offered a few tactical suggestions on next steps. "Several major countries" — meaning France and Italy — will have to keep fighting inflation. The others, it suggested, are in a position to begin pushing hard for real growth. In the international division of responsibilities it falls to the United States to do whatever is necessary to get its deficit under control, fast, and pull down interest rates. West Germany, Britain and especially Japan can afford to use the conventional accelerator of wider deficits. Unfortunately, in the absence of American leadership and example both Japan and West Germany seem to be moving in the opposite direction. The IMF can do a lot, but it cannot protect governments from their own mistakes.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Troublesome' Rights

"Human rights is at the core of American foreign policy because it is central to America's conception of itself." So says the State Department's annual survey of human rights, in tones that finally express the American consensus. In that sense the Reagan administration atones for its initial cynicism in using human rights only as a weapon against the Soviet empire. But it does not yet make up for the president's own selective declarations.

Elliott Abrams, the department's human rights chief, can claim credit for some real gains. South Korea's most prominent dissident, Kim Dae Jung, is no longer serving a life sentence; freed for medical reasons, he has found asylum in America. And contrary to the fears of some, the State Department has refused to certify that Chile's abuses have ceased; without certification, it still cannot qualify for American arms.

Mr. Abrams has also refused to pretty up the human rights record of America's friends. In his second required report to Congress, covering 160 countries, he looks fairly at Israel's treatment of West Bank Arabs and at martial

law in Pakistan and Turkey. His survey is a sober, factual portrait of a flawed world and grasps the importance of balance.

"If we never appear seriously concerned about human rights in friendly countries, our policy will seem one-sided and cynical. Thus, while the Soviet bloc presents the most serious long-term human rights problem, we cannot let it falsely appear that it is our only human rights concern. So a human rights policy does inescapably mean trouble."

In that respect, the report throws President Reagan's selective indignation into unflattering relief. While the world has little doubt about what he thinks of Soviet brutality in Afghanistan, he has never spoken plainly about racism in South Africa or the massacre of Indians in Guatemala. Mr. Reagan prefers quiet diplomacy. Mr. Abrams emphasizes. But he shows no comparable circumspection when moved to embrace or exonerate, say, some Central American dictators. Gestures like these unfortunately speak louder than all the fine words in Mr. Abrams's report.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan, Israel and the Arabs

It is no good the Arabs, or anyone else, calling on Mr. Reagan to bring pressure to bear on Israel, so long as there is no evidence that any Arab state is ready to start direct negotiations with Israel for a peace treaty. No such evidence has been forthcoming, despite the fuzzy Fz declaration last September. In its absence, no American president could contemplate the political uproar of trying to impose real sanctions on Israel.

In the present situation, Israel is proceeding as if to colonize the West Bank regardless of Mr. Reagan's plea to Mr. Begin to stop building new settlements. Mr. Reagan repeatedly asked Congress to reduce aid appropriation for Israel but Congress increased it instead. The Arab states, as ever, are refusing to furnish Mr. Reagan with the only argument he could use effectively: an offer to make peace.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Must Right Be Recognized?

The main demand now being made on the PLO is couched in these forms of words: "Recognize the existence of Israel," "Recognize Israel's right to exist." They are used interchangeably, the second form increasingly more than the first, as if they referred to the same thing. They are not the same thing; in fact they are two very different things.

Recognizing a state is a normal procedure involving nothing more than diplomatic protocol; recognizing the right of a state to exist is abnormal procedure and is almost certainly unprecedented in diplomatic history, because it involves a moral judgment.

The Israelis know there is tremendous difference between the two procedures, which is why, though insisting that the PLO recognize Israel's right to exist, they do not make the same demand on the Arab states, at least not with the same insistence. They certainly did not do so with Egypt when negotiating their separate peace, for if they had they would almost certainly not have got that treaty.

—G.H. Jensen in Middle East International.

A Warning of Quicksand

Solving the problem of international debt would be much eased if global economic stagnation could be overcome. All the debtor nations are trying to expand their exports and

cut imports, but one country's imports are its neighbor's exports, so help in that direction can only be found if world trade as a whole expands. Yet however welcome a change in that sense would be, the one sure lesson of recent years has been that artificial expansion only leads to the quicksands of inflation and unemployment. So current action like overvalued interest rate reductions needs to be viewed with a good deal of skepticism and can be no substitute for sweeping reorganization programs in the debtor countries.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

... but the South Frets

Among those who find it easy to predict an imminent global depression is Richard Carver, economic editor of the monthly Africa Now: "What do we have now? Recession, depression — it is a semantic distinction. Africa's prospects have never been bleaker."

From Justino Martins, director of the newsmagazine Manchete of Rio de Janeiro, comes a conditional hope: "We can escape the worst, but that depends on the U.S. capacity to avert it. Can Reagan become a Roosevelt?"

—World Press Review.

A Tough Guy in Beirut

U.S. Marine Johnson, Charles B., 30, of Neenah, Wisconsin, is known around the world (for stopping) three Israeli tanks at the U.S. line in Beirut. He ordered them to halt when they were 300 yards away. The lead tank stopped a yard in front of him. He told the commander, a lieutenant colonel, the tanks could not cross the U.S. line. The Israeli colonel climbed into his tank and said they would cross. Johnson drew and loaded his .45 automatic and said, "Over my dead body."

The other two tanks rumbled toward the U.S. line. Johnson climbed aboard the lead tank, ordered the driver to halt and told the colonel, "You guys get out of here or I'll blow your heads off." The interlopers got.

In high places there was talk of giving Capt. Johnson a medal. Have too many Americans been taken in by the negative myth that there really are no men like the naval fighters John Wayne, Clark Gable, Gary Cooper and Steve McQueen portrayed so well so often?

Says who? The guy who dreamed that up must have oversold on quiche.

—The Indianapolis Star.

The Saudis Still Need The Money

By William B. Quandt

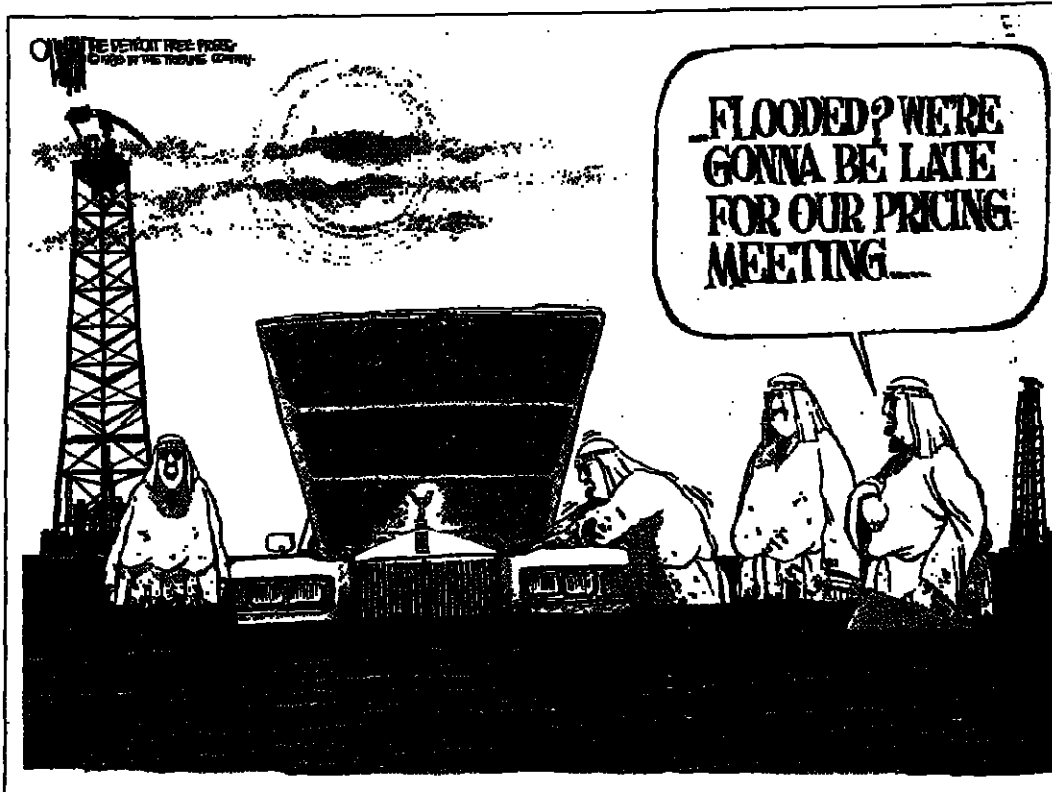
WASHINGTON — Decisions made in Riyadh in the next few months will largely determine whether the price of a barrel of oil at year's end is closer to \$20 or \$30. In other words, oil consumers' bills could vary by as much as \$150 billion depending on whether Saudi Arabia succeeds in enforcing discipline on production and prices in OPEC.

The Saudi strategy at the recent OPEC meeting appears to have been aimed at creating a crisis atmosphere by confronting other oil producers with the danger of a price collapse. The Saudis, usually so cautious, were tiring of cutting their own output in order to defend the \$34 per barrel price, while countries such as Iran, Libya and Nigeria were cutting prices to gain a larger share of the market. This is of course the dilemma faced by every cartel, and the Saudis will fare better than many other countries if prices fall. Hence the credibility of their threat to increase production and let prices decline.

But do the Saudis want to see OPEC and the current oil price structure collapse? Most certainly not. The Saudis are already confronting a sizable budget deficit this fiscal year, and next year could be worse unless expenditures are sharply reduced. Granted, the Saudis have a large overseas reserve to draw on, but no Saudi leader wants to see this insurance policy run down so rapidly.

Not only Saudi Arabia is reluctant to see its oil income drop as low as \$40 billion per year, which might be the case if the price falls to \$20 per barrel, but it will shy away from the political conflict that would accompany an all-out fight within OPEC over production and pricing.

Iran is the most immediate problem. Daily threats emanate from Tehran calling on the Saudi masses to rise up against their corrupt



monarchy. Just recently an Iranian fighter aircraft approached the Saudi oil fields. The American-operated AWACS planes detected it and Saudi jets scrambled to intercept it. The Iranian plane turned back, but one can assume that future attempts at intimidation will be made.

The Iran-Iraq war, which may be building to a crescendo, has put the Saudis in a dilemma. Their preference is to see a balance maintained between the major powers of the Gulf. For the past two years the reduced levels of Iranian and Iraqi oil output have served Saudi interests. But the Saudis have not been bystanders. They have heavily committed themselves to the Iraqi side, and it now seems as if that gamble may not pay off. The Saudis are reported to be reducing their aid to Baghdad, just at a time when Iraq has nearly exhausted its financial reserves.

Elsewhere in the Middle East things are not going the Saudis' way. Negotiations on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon are adrift and Washington blames the Saudis for being uncooperative. King Hussein may be on the verge of entering peace negotiations, but if he does, the Saudi-sponsored Fz summit plan of last September will be shattered and inter-Arab tensions will rise. The Saudis will again be caught between extremists and moderates.

With these problems in the Gulf and in the Arab-Israeli conflict so much on their minds, the Saudis would seem to have little appetite for another big fight over oil prices. Consequently, some indication can be expected in the near future that Riyadh is ready to reach an understanding with Iran and African oil producers.

It may look like this: Within an overall OPEC ceiling of 17 million to 18 million barrels a day, Saudi Arabia will limit output to about 5 million barrels per day. OPEC will agree to a small reduction in the "marker price," and North African crude will not be reduced as much as "Arabian light," thus restoring the price differential sought by the Saudis.

If the price can be held at about \$30 through this year, the Saudis will feel vindicated. They will have to cut back on spending and adjust their development and military programs.

There is no guarantee, however, that an agreement within OPEC can be reached, or, if one is reached, that some members will not cheat. The Saudis are trying to ward off this danger, knowing that a downward price spiral could occur, leaving them poorer and politically vulnerable.

The West and the developing world have much at stake in the ongoing debate within OPEC. While we cheer for lower prices, we can expect the Saudis to try one more time to firm up prices. OPEC has served the Saudis well and they will be reluctant to hasten its demise.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, was a member of the National Security Council staff, responsible for Middle East affairs, from 1977 to 1979. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

West Africa's Migrants: The Backdrop

By Timothy M. Shaw

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The forced repatriation of perhaps as many as 2 million Ghanaians and other neighboring peoples of Nigeria to countries already impoverished is a great human tragedy. Substantial shipments of food and medicine will be needed in several countries for a considerable period.

However, this is also a cautionary tale about the problems of growth without development. The roller coaster of petroleum prices has devastated most West African economies, where cocoa and other commodities continue their ineluctable downward trend, even as it has produced an artificial boom in Nigeria.

The psychology of limitless petrodollars has disturbed the economic balance in Africa's most populous state, too. Since the rise in oil prices, Nigeria no longer feeds itself, nor does it export many traditional tropical products.

With the return of civilian rule at the turn of the decade, Nigeria once again became the great hope for democracy and development in black Africa. The rebirth of democracy has produced an irritable and immature form of African presidentialism and federalism, a variety that will be tested in a complex and controversial electoral exercise later this year.

The revival of growth led to an influx of West African workers and European entrepreneurs, but the major hydrocarbons have worked only for the few, and only for a few years. Nigeria's dream of rapid expansion and enhanced influence is fast fading, a victim of international recession and national rapaciousness. National

plans that are based on external demand alone will always be unstable. Nigeria, like Mexico, is left in the post-OPEC era with a half-completed infrastructure and industrial base, along with growing debts and declining income, and with the flameless mix of democratic process and economic crisis, along with an image of presidential indecisiveness, led Shehu Shagari to uncharacteristic action. To cure all of Nigeria's new problems of increasing unemployment, rising violent crimes and rioting by religious fanatics, he expelled the thousands of "illegals" who had followed the star of hope to Lagos and other burgeoning cities in recent years.

Migrations in West Africa are customary. Ghana expelled its own "illegals" in the late 1960s. But this time the numbers and the publicity took the Nigerian government by surprise. The nationalistic reception of the Achebe boys (named for the district in Lagos where most of the Ghanaians lived) in Ghana's capital will no doubt turn in on an uncertain regime, given its already chronic economic problems. The effect at home in Nigeria, the "second republic" — where Ghanaians and other "guest workers" performed the menial domestic, urban and industrial chores — is likely to be negative, too: further inflation and inefficiency.

Expatriates with technical and professional skills — Americans, Brazilians, Europeans, Lebanese and others — are unlikely to be ordered

out next. Idi Amin-style. Nigeria remains an important market for American goods and services, as well as a source of oil, and its American-style government may well be reinforced for a while through this appeal to chauvinism.

At a time of economic uncertainty and diplomatic difficulty, Nigeria has proved it is unquestionably primus inter pares in the Economic Community of West African States, but neighbors' ambivalence toward it will now increase. The medium-term economic consequences will be serious throughout the Sahel, not just in Ghana. After all, the migrants were unemployed and dispossessed before they went to Nigeria.

Were all 2 million guilty of violent crimes or religious extremism? Underlying the immediate human tragedy is a continental crisis: Can Africa ever develop in ways that serve to satisfy its people's basic human needs without reducing its vulnerability to external economic cycles?

Once the "illegals" are welcomed back home to a Ghana in decay from a Nigeria in austerity, the underlying issue of such great treks remains: Does Africa have a future without fundamental restructuring of its political economy? Given the global situation and the continental condition, African nationalism and African socialism are not enough. The Achebe boys are victims not so much of Nigerian political arbitrariness as of international economic anarchy.

The writer is professor of African studies at Dalhousie University in Halifax. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

Missiles: When Too Few Is as Bad as Too Many

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There are two emerging dangers in the nuclear arms debate: that the military will want too many nuclear weapons, and that the pacifists will want too few or none at all. If either side should prevail, the Western alliance that has avoided a third world war for two generations would probably be shattered. This of course has been the one clear objective of Soviet policy for the last 37 years.

If Washington pushes the arms race beyond tolerance of public opinion in Europe, it will lose the support of the allied governments. Even if it insists on its present zero policy, it is likely to end negotiations with the Soviets and the allies with precisely that: zero.

If the peace movement manages to persuade allied governments to reject Washington's efforts to maintain a nuclear balance on the ground in Europe, it will undoubtedly lose the support of the United States.

The chances are that neither of these dismal prospects will take place. A more likely scenario is that some kind of compromise, satisfactory to nobody, will be worked out with the Soviets at Geneva, reducing the number of Soviet intermediate missiles targeted on Europe and permitting the United States to counter them with fewer cruise and Pershing-2 missiles than it now wants to install in West Germany, Britain and Italy. But at this point we can't be sure.

What seems fairly certain to officials in Washington is that the United States is not likely to maintain an army of more than 300,000 in Europe if the Soviets are permitted to keep their missiles targeted on U.S. military headquarters and every capital in Europe, while the United States is not permitted to maintain a balance of U.S. nuclear weapons there.

Anybody who remembers the outcry in the United States when 52 Americans were held hostage in Iran is not likely to believe that American politicians or public opinion would tolerate the thought that an American army in Europe might be held hostage to the menace of the Soviet missiles without a countervailing land-based nuclear power of its own. The other day the Oxford University Union in England marked the

50th anniversary of its debate when it voted 275 to 153 in favor of the proposition "that this House will in no circumstances fight for its king and country." That debate took place 10 days after Hitler came to power in Germany and just before Franklin D. Roosevelt began his long presidency.

Last week, however, when the same proposition was debated in the Oxford Union — that "this House would not fight for queen and country" — it was defeated overwhelmingly, after an interesting incident.

When a leader of the British women's disarmament movement proclaimed that Britain was "an American-occupied country," a young British undergraduate asked the American Rhodes scholars and other American students at Oxford to stand up. "These are the enemy you are talking about," he asked. "These

are our occupiers?" Tell them to leave, he concluded, and they will.

Even so, there is an awkward question. The United States, at the request of the allied governments, proposes — if it cannot persuade Moscow to dismantle all its new SS-18 and all its old SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate-range missiles targeted on the U.S. Army and the Western European capitals — to put S72 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, which America could fire, or not fire, without their consent. Oxford is not alone in wondering who would decide such things in Washington.

This is what the argument is all about. The British, West German and Italian governments are willing to go along with Washington's policy, as an objective, but are not sure they can get the agreement of their people. They urged Vice President

George Bush on his recent trip to compromise and advance by stages. Nothing is likely to be done about this until the elections next month in West Germany, which is the main propaganda battleground. But it is clear that even after those elections no reasonable compromise to maintain a nuclear balance of power will be possible if the military or the pacifists have their way.

The main thing is not the number of missiles on both sides; even if they agreed to cut their arsenals in half, each superpower would still have enough weapons to destroy the other. The main thing is holding the alliance together. If the military or the pacifists manage to impose their will on the governments of the West, they will divide the United States from its European allies. This is precisely what Moscow has been aiming at since the days of Stalin.

The New York Times.

FROM OUR FEB. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Anti-Vivisectionists Meet

NEW YORK — Definite form was given to the anti-vivisection movement in a crowded mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, marking the first expression of public demand for legislation to stop the barbarous torture of dumb animals. One feature was a call upon Mr. John D. Rockefeller to withdraw his support from vivisection experiments at his Institute for Medical Research. Many speakers declared for total abolition rather than mere restriction. Mrs. Diana Belais announced that the purpose of the gathering was to protest against the practice of vivisection which not only occasions excruciating suffering to animals but is demoralizing in its retroactive effect upon the human who perpetrates it.

1933: Gunman Misses Roosevelt

MIAMI — A man, believed to be demented, fired six shots at Franklin D. Roosevelt at short range, just as the president-elect finished a speech before 10,000 persons in Bayfront Park here early last night. The president-elect escaped unharmed but six other persons, including Mayor Anton J. Cernak of Chicago, were wounded. Mr. Roosevelt's life was probably saved by the heroic action of a secret service agent who threw himself across the president-elect's body and received a bullet in the head. The assassin vanished in the milling crowd but he was quickly brought forward by enraged citizens who turned him over to the police. He admitted the shooting with the statement, "I killed all presidents."

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Economic Sanction As Policy

By Charles Maechli

WASHINGTON — The weeks are likely to be a renewed controversy over the use of the president of the United States to use economic sanctions in time as a foreign policy weapon. Congress is to consider end of the Export Administration Act of 1979, due to expire next Sept. 3, certain to be renewed, since a nation of Western technology is to be a top priority objective of strategy. But the lines are drawn between advocates of authority for the executive and proponents of strict limits.

Much of the debate will be President Reagan's ill-fated attempt to embargo sales of U.S. tech and equipment for the Soviet pipeline to Western Europe, confined to American exporters. Embargo was extended last 3 foreign subsidiaries and foreign American companies, despite the fact that billions of dollars of contracts and subcontracts are ready in process. When the Commerce Department threatened to prosecute corporate officials, blacklisted foreign companies for their role in the pipeline, the protest and the initiation of countermeasures by European governments led the administration to rescind the sanctions in November.

The pipeline action was taken with little regard to American business relationships in Western Europe and in apparent ignorance of international law and of a long history of confrontations over attempts to extend U.S. law to foreign territory.

From the European standpoint, sovereignty itself is at issue. The United States has the right to invoke the British government to forbid its companies complying with the embargo. American antitrust enforcement is each U.S. attempt to control

partners has embittered and ended in failure. Lasting damage has been done to business links. In the coming debate, administration and congressional advocates of tough stance on exports to communist countries can be expected to introduce amendments to increase presidential discretion and opposition can be expected to increase business and trade groups, in particular the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which recently issued a statement jecting all "unilateral export controls imposed on foreign policy groups."

More moderate proposals will be considered are tighter criteria, country-by-country basis, or conditions for contracts already in effect and tighter procedural safeguards including prompt judicial review.

Sen. Jake Garn, the Republican who chairs the Senate Banking Committee, has prepared legislation to move export controls from the Commerce Department and place them in an independent Office of Strategic Trade reporting to the president.

The arena of economic sanctions international. The focus on domestic legislation only propagates the notion that laws passed in Washington make export controls effective. In the coming debate, economic sanctions have seldom been effective. UN blockade of Rhodes was another recent failure. In an era of global competition they are do to failure without the willing cooperation of trading partners.

The application of export controls to high technology presents problems. Scientific knowledge is inherently uncontrollable. Technical advantages are short-lived. Development expenses dictate major and licensing programs on an international scale as possible.

Instead of dwelling on the sections of the present act, the debate should be on strengthening international mechanisms. Controls should be meshed closely with foreign policy and organizational change should be the direction of lodging the law under the secretary of state.

For 30 years a coordinating committee of NATO countries plan (Cocom) has regulated exports to the Soviet bloc. Co-prohibited lists need to be set down and limited to items which the West has economic control. Sanctions should be confined to items that have an actual impact on the target and on which American allies can agree.

The writer is an associate of the Center for International Peace. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Economic Sanctions As Policy

By Charles MacFarlane

WASHINGTON — The president of the United States is likely to announce a new policy of economic sanctions against countries that support terrorism, according to a senior administration official.

Spain's Loyalists Press Government for Pensions

By John Darnton

MADRID — Now, more than four decades later, Fernando Medina Martinez can laugh at the words with which he was sentenced to death in August 1939. The prose was so bureaucratic, yet so passionate.

A military court set up by the victorious regime of Francisco Franco noted that the 22-year-old lieutenant had retreated with the Republican forces into southern France but then slipped back across the border to continue fighting in "the Marxist zone."

In other words, said Mr. Medina as he paced a living room in modern Madrid, "up against the wall." He raised an imaginary gun. Mr. Medina told of spending seven months in jail awaiting execution, and of being pardoned by

Civil War Veterans Impatient With Socialist Allies

Francisco himself when his younger sister wrote an emotional plea to Franco's daughter, Candelaria. Four years later he was out of prison.

But he was not able to pursue a normal livelihood as long as the Camillo reigned. Even now, as a retired door-to-door salesman, able to vote for the Communists and speak out in democratic Spain, he has not, in his own mind, made peace with the civil war.

For this reason Mr. Medina and other veterans are pressing a campaign to win military pensions and privileges of the armed forces for those who fought on the losing Loyalist side.

"We're fighting for principle," said Joaquin Calvo Diego, who like Mr. Medina was a pilot and belongs to a veterans' organization, the Association of Republican Aviators.

"If I got the money, I wouldn't throw it away. But it's for dignity. I have children and grandchildren. I want them to know their grandfather was in jail because he was a patriot, not some kind of criminal."

There is more than a touch of irony to it. Until December, they were petitioning, without success, the insecure, right-of-center governments that followed Franco's death in 1975.

But now the left has won at the polls, and the men who fought to preserve the predominantly Socialist government of 1936 find they are knocking on the door of a new Socialist government. So far, it has not opened.

"It's very disappointing," said Luis Roldan Rodriguez, a lawyer representing the Republican aviators. "They gave their loyalty to a

government with a majority of Socialists in it and now this loyalty is not being reciprocated by a Socialist government."

The government is very worried about the military, he continued. "It's preoccupied by financial problems and it doesn't seem to want to take on any new problems."

His reference to the military needed no elaboration. Under Franco the army was steeped in the traditions of a crusade against the left. Some of its officers are suspicious of a Socialist government and likely to take umbrage at any move that would, in their eyes, reward the vanquished.

There is also a generational aspect to the dispute. The range of ages among the members of the two groups agitating for pension rights, the Democratic Fraternity

of Soldiers of the Republican Army and the Association of Republican Aviators, is 63 to 85 years. They represent perhaps a total of 5,000 Loyalist veterans in Spain and abroad.

The Socialists in the government are mostly young — the average age in the cabinet is 41. They are disinclined to reopen old wounds and they seem to want to deal with the war, which few of them experienced personally, by putting it behind and moving on to other business.

But for the veterans, the matter will not die. On Dec. 2, the Supreme Court refused to rule on the case. Now they are taking the claim to the higher Constitutional Court and if they do not obtain a favorable ruling they plan to petition the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, France, the Socialist International and other outside organizations.



A FLIGHTY RIDE — Toboggan racers take off at a carnival in Bad Tölz, Bavaria. West Germans mark the carnival, or Fasching, until today, Ash Wednesday.



NEW COIN — British plans to introduce a £1 coin on April 21, Queen Elizabeth II's birthday. The gold-colored coin will be made of a nickel-brass alloy and will have the queen's head on one side and the royal coat of arms on the other. A new 20-pence coin is also to be introduced.

Vogel Working Hard To Cut Kohl's Lead

Social Democrat Seeks to Soften His Image, Gain Voter Recognition

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

GOTTINGEN, West Germany

Hans-Jochen Vogel is running hard.

The man the Social Democrats want to become chancellor March 6 is running against the biting elements of winter, which handicap a party short on funds, and against

opposition policy that put Chancellor Helmut Kohl's well-heeled Christian Democrats five or six percentage points in the lead.

But Mr. Vogel, who picked up his party's battered standard from Helmut Schmidt a little more than three months ago, has another imperative in crisscrossing the snow-bound land, giving five or six speeches a day in freezing towns squares and drafty auditoriums.

For the smooth, unflappable Mr. Vogel the campaign is a one-roll-of-the-dice chance to show West Germans who he is. If Chancellor Kohl suffers from having been around too long, Mr. Vogel, 57, is still something of an unknown quantity.

The ad man who has crafted the Social Democrats' poster campaign have come up with a daring innovation for staid West Germany. The tall, hawk-faced Mr. Vogel is shown in his shirt sleeves, his tie askew, talking with ordinary citizens.

This attempt to soften the image of the bespectacled former justice minister suggests a concern that he may come across to the public as a bit staid and intellectual.

Yet a long day on the campaign trail with Mr. Vogel caught some of the strengths that made him postwar Munich's most popular mayor. In 1966 he polled 78 percent of the vote — and that helped him in a few months to unify a badly divided Social Democrat Party.

Mr. Vogel demonstrated a capacity for arousing respect and subdued excitement in the crowds, and, off-stage, a knack for managing the egos of Social Democratic Party functionaries whom Helmut Schmidt neglected.

As he moves the Social Democrats rather sharply to the left on international security issues, Mr. Vogel has a clear asset in his starchy respectability, and in his past on his party's right wing. For his foes it is a bit hard to paint Mr. Vogel as Moscow's candidate.

In Hameln, in Celle, in Hannover and here in his birthplace, Göttingen, Mr. Vogel gave the set speech that, with slight variations, has carried him rather successfully around the country.

It opens with an upbeat assertion that the reborn Social Democrats are doing better than expected, that the Christian Democrats suddenly are nervous, running scared.

In a clear bid to steal votes from the radical, anti-nuclear Greens, he says that politicians should listen to some of the good questions the Greens have asked — but not to their answers.

But some of his best, and most cheered, lines come in his peroration about peace and missiles. He talks about his recent visits to Washington and Moscow, and says: "I spoke with the ally as one should speak to an ally, and I

spoke to our big neighbor as one should speak to a big neighbor."

It is wrong, he says, to dismiss Soviet diplomatic initiatives as mere propaganda. Both East and West Germany have a right to be worried about nuclear weapons since "in the first moments or hours" of a conflict they would be incinerated.

Then comes the punch line. Helmut Kohl, says Mr. Vogel, went to Washington and pledged that he wanted to win a mandate March 6 for the stationing of American medium-range missiles in West Germany.

"But I want a mandate," cries out Mr. Vogel, "to do everything possible to make the stationing of more missiles superfluous!"

Mr. Vogel said he could, as chancellor, envision stationing cruise and Pershing 2 missiles here only if the Soviet Union failed to negotiate seriously in Geneva in spite of the best efforts of the United States to reach an agreement.

But, he said, the Soviet Union has already moved at Geneva — "not sufficient, but a move" — and now the ball was in the American court. "There should be a settlement which means a sharp, or radical, reduction on the Russian side,"



Hans-Jochen Vogel

he insisted, "and no deployment on our side."

As for the March 6 vote, Mr. Vogel said it was quite possible that only the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats would win seats. He thought it "more and more doubtful" that the Greens would win the 5 percent of the vote needed for representation in the Bundestag.

Rolling on Vote Expected

The West German high court is expected to rule Wednesday on whether to allow the election to take place as scheduled, United Press International reported from Bonn. Four members of the Bundestag have challenged the constitutionality of the way in which Mr. Kohl deliberately lost a confidence vote to precipitate the election.

Nikolai P. Firyubin Is Dead at 74; Was Soviet Foreign Affairs Official

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Nikolai P. Firyubin, 74, a longtime Soviet foreign

affairs official, has died, Tass reported Tuesday. The official news agency gave no date or cause of death.

Mr. Firyubin was a deputy foreign minister from 1957 until his death and for many years was responsible for Southeast Asian affairs. He was also general secretary of the political consulting committee of the Warsaw Pact, but did not attend the Pact's most recent summit in Prague last month.

In December, Mikhail Kapitsa, an expert on China, was promoted to the rank of deputy foreign minister, and diplomats said it was

clear he was taking over Mr. Firyubin's duties.

Mr. Firyubin was married to a former Soviet culture minister, Yekaterina A. Furtseva, who died in 1974.

Other deaths: Edward Franz, 80, who portrayed kindly psychiatrists and wise American Indian chiefs on Broadway and in films, Thursday in Los Angeles.

Harace Dwight Taft, 57, professor of physics at Yale University and former dean of Yale College, of a heart attack Saturday in New Haven, Connecticut.

Boris F. Podsenob, 72, Soviet ambassador at large and former envoy to Turkey, on Friday.

Russia Hopes Visit by Cheysson Will Help Improve French Ties

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union

will try to improve its once flourishing political relations with France when the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, arrives Wednesday for his first official visit.

Until Francois Mitterrand became president in 1981, France was Moscow's preferred partner for dialogue in Western Europe, but lost this role to West Germany as the Bonn government began to play an increasing role in European and world affairs.

Mr. Mitterrand has made clear that Soviet policies in Afghanistan and Poland bar any return to the "privileged relations" begun in the 1960s by de Gaulle.

This has meant the suspension of regular Franco-Soviet summits and meetings of foreign ministers, though Mr. Cheysson and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, have met four times.

From Moscow's point of view, France can contribute little to the most urgent aim of Soviet foreign policy in Europe, which is to block the deployment of a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

France, while not directly involved in the NATO deployment, has given it strong backing, much to Moscow's displeasure.

The French government has also rejected an offer by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to cut the Soviet medium-range missile force

in Europe to the combined level of British and French missiles.

Soviet military experts say it makes no difference whether nuclear missiles targeted against their country are U.S. or French.

French officials say the logical conclusion of such Soviet attitudes is to encourage France back into closer integration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Cheysson and Mr. Gromyko, who are scheduled to hold three sessions of talks on Thursday and Friday, are unlikely to find much common ground on missiles, Afghanistan or Poland, but Moscow will be hoping for more agreement on East-West trade.

France and the Soviet Union last year lined up on the same side in a row between Washington and its allies over the Siberian natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

France says it will not export

technology that strengthens Soviet military potential, but it is not prepared to limit trade and scientific contacts for any other reason.

French companies have been encouraged to bid for big industrial contracts in the Soviet Union and French farmers have been seeking agricultural markets in order to balance a trade deficit that is now in the Soviet Union's favor.

An article in the Soviet foreign affairs weekly New Times said that France is losing contracts in the Soviet Union because it raised its interest rates and because it followed controls on the export of strategic goods imposed by the "notorious" Coordinating Committee for Export Control, a Paris-based Western group regulating trade with communist countries.

Diplomats in Moscow expect Mr. Cheysson to be given a broad hint that Moscow will buy more from France if Paris normalizes political relations.

unit Monday "is seen as a first step in adapting him to home care," said John Dwan, a spokesman for the University of Utah Medical Center.

A series of complications, including ruptured air sacs in his lungs, kidney failure, a broken heart valve, nosebleeds and seizures, have slowed Dr. Clark's recovery and kept him either in serious or critical condition since the implant.

Doctors would not predict when Dr. Clark, 62, a retired dentist, will be able to leave the hospital, but the move out of the intensive care

Sofia Implies John Paul I Was Killed

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

VIENNA — Bulgaria, which has

been tentatively linked in some reports with the shooting of Pope John Paul II, has published an article suggesting the pope's predecessor was poisoned.

In a report received here Monday, the Bulgarian news agency BTA cited what it said were contradictions in the death of John Paul I. The article, dated Feb. 11, contained pointed inferences about Vatican politics and the death of John Paul I.

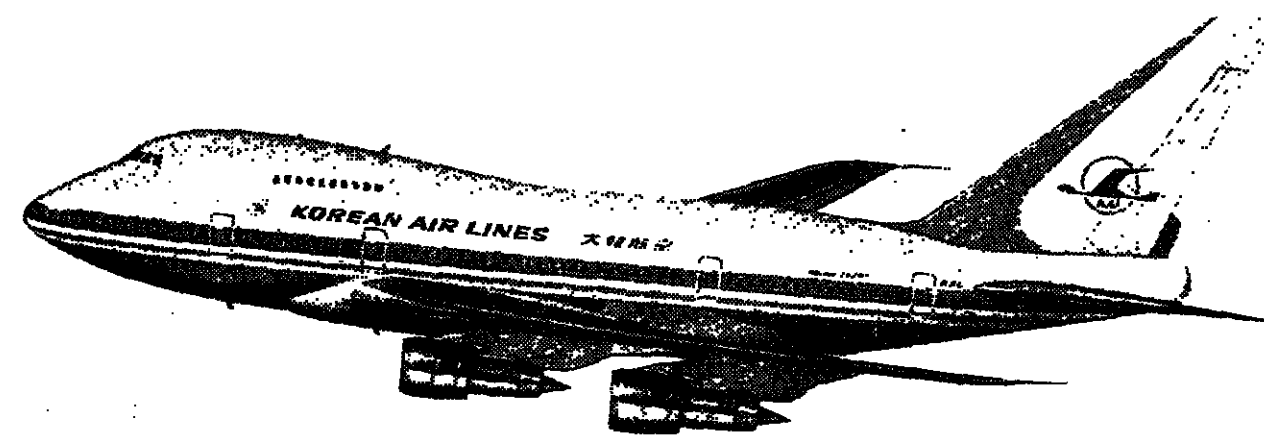
John Paul I died Sept. 28, 1978, after a papacy of only 33 days. He was found dead in his bed of what the Vatican said was a heart attack.

"Infarction or poison?" — With this question journalist Assen Agov opens his article published in today's issue of the Poglek weekly, the BTA report said. "He dwells on a mysterious death which took place almost five years ago."

"The Italian news agency ANSA has reportedly maintained that the body of the pontiff had been discovered not by his secretary but by a nun, without explaining what she was doing in the papal suite so early in the morning," the article said.

Mr. Agov cited Western sources who said the pope was in good health before he died, but that pills were seen on the pope's dinner table before his death. He said that a Vatican prohibition on autopsies of popes had helped "those who throughout the centuries have planned attempts on the lives of the popes."

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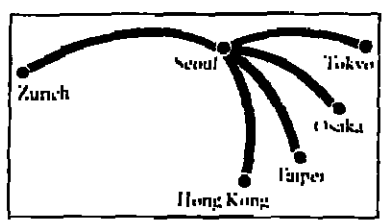
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INSIGHTS

Washington, a Muscovite's Choice

Soviet Emigré Finds Nostalgia at the Seat of Power

Vassily Aksyonov is writer in residence at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. His novel "Crimean Island" will be published in English next September.

By Vassily Aksyonov

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Russian emigrant on his way to America rarely thinks about where exactly he might want to live. The very word "America" is so overflowing with condensed emotional information that from a distance it is hard for a Russian even to distinguish East Coast from West, cowboys from skyscrapers, constitutional rights from jazz music.

Where are you headed? To the States. But where in the States? I'll figure that out when I get there.

It took us a while to figure it out. We spent several weeks in New York, three months in Ann Arbor, Michigan, half a year in Santa Monica, California. We crossed the continent by car twice, carrying all our belongings in the trunk and on the roof. Everywhere we went we had a vague feeling that something wasn't quite right. After living for 25 years in Moscow, maybe we suffered from some kind of capital complex? Maybe we had a need to feel part of an "empire"?

Washington, however, had never figured in our plans, at least not until I was invited to become a fellow of the Kennan Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Washington? Wouldn't it be strange to come to the United States and not to live in any one of them, to end up in the District of Columbia, which doesn't even rate a star on the flag?

In Los Angeles, people told us not to think of Washington as a real international capital. "It's just a small Southern city," they said. "You have our deepest sympathy — a whole year in a backwater like that."

Compared to what? I thought glumly to myself, reflecting on Los Angeles's streets, which die out after sunset, and on the chic living room with its bubbling Jacuzzi.

Our New York friends did not add to our enthusiasm, either. When discussing our impending move to Washington, one old friend, an artist, got downright depressed.

No Moscow, This

"Like it or not," he said, "those government departments down there are going to remind you of our native Russian empire." He lives in Soho, on a street that looks like it has been through bombing raids and fires, and is now being vandalized constantly.

"This is precisely the place I emigrated to," says the artist. "This New York loft is the only place I could find to match my Moscow attic."

As for me, I've always suspected that I suffered from a lack of Bohemianism. I have to admit that I feel rather comfortable walking among Washington's official buildings.

For example, I enjoy the surprising Gothic form of St. Dominic's Church against the background of carefully balanced contemporary shapes and blocks. There is little in this to remind me of my "native empire." Our native emigrant would sooner collapse than permit its official buildings and sacred places to be interrupted, say, by abstract sculptures that sometimes



Vassily Aksyonov

have a mysterious appeal to our philosophical nature. And sometimes these remote whimsies have nothing to do with imperial pretensions. Try to imagine an abstract mobile revolving in front of Lenin's Tomb on Red Square. Impossible!

We rented an apartment in southwest Washington because it was close to the Wilson Center in the old Smithsonian castle on the Mall. This, we explained to friends, made more sense than looking for an international center for scholars close to our apartment, since we didn't yet have an apartment.

But there were also certain nostalgic considerations at work in our choice of locale. Washington's southwest is a little reminiscent of Moscow's new southwest region and even more reminiscent of new suburbs near Moscow, the so-called officers' cities, such as Star City, where the Soviet cosmonauts live.

From the start, our circle of Washington acquaintances reminded us of our Moscow social life: we were surrounded by the same diplomats, journalists, professors of Slavic studies — precisely those we referred to as "the Americans," or just "the foreigners," in Moscow. (This is fairly typical, incidentally, of Russian emigrants: The natives of the countries to which we have emigrated strike us as "foreigners," but it is beyond our powers for us ever to think of ourselves as foreigners.)

The Russian Connection

There seem to be more Americans in Washington than anywhere else we've been who either speak Russian or have connections with Russia. We've even found groups of people here who seem to consider it chic to spice their English with short Russian phrases. And on social

occasions I've had some amazing encounters. For example, the night a tall diplomat tapped me on the shoulder and said like an old friend: "Hi, Vasya, remember the time in 1966 when a big gang of us went to Nova-Devisky Monastery for Easter services and a guy with a beard tailed us the whole way, and some of us started referring to him as 'the K-G-Beastnik'?"

The distant past flooded back into my mind. "Hi, Bill. Was there really such a time, a time when we were young?"

The parties kept coming, one after another. My wife and I have a private joke about how hard it is for a Soviet refugee to get used to a multiparty system. There is no doubt about it: Washingtonians outdo even Californians in the field of hospitality. They even compare to Georgians (the ones whose capital is Tbilisi, not Atlanta), the inventors of hospitality, who conquered me way back when with a single toast: "Let us drink this wine to the famous writer, Remind-Me-Once-More-What-Your-Name-Is."

'Free World' Slums

I'm struck by the sensitivity with which Washingtonians discuss the question of their city's cosmopolitan standing. Once I saw a large group shocked into silence when one of the guests said that as far as he was concerned, New York had become much more provincial than Washington. Then everyone started talking excitedly, saying this was a bit much, compare the number of theaters, compare the literary life, magazines, art galleries. But the cheeky Washingtonian held his ground. "Soon everyone will understand what I mean," he replied.

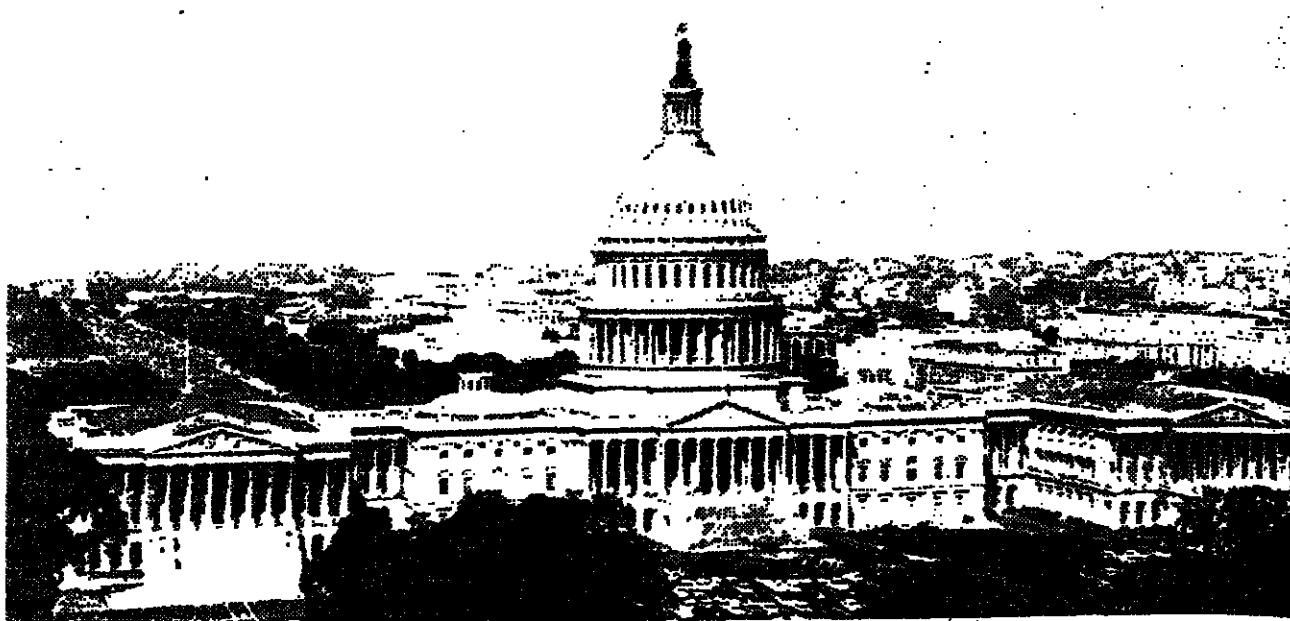
The rivalry between two capitals is a familiar Russian theme. We all knew how the great Moscow-St. Petersburg rivalry ended. Pomposity was united with the gaudy wedding-cake style of Stalin's Soviet capital. Many specialists now even believe that a move back to St. Petersburg-Leningrad is inevitable.

There are places in Washington where you have to years and yourself that you really are in the "center of the Free World," the capital of all modern humanity, among those depressing rows of townhouses turning slowly into slums, dirty sidewalks, dusty trees, dusty rusty blues of the godforsaken South.

But these things have all been pushed into the background, and the main stage is dominated by the new architecture of downtown, or Georgetown's sleepless international carnival. We've been able to watch Washington change with our own eyes. Just in the last year, the area around 19th and M streets Northwest has turned into something out of St. Germain des Prés in Paris.

If there were buildings with corners as angular as those of the East Wing of the National Gallery, it would scarcely be a sign of flourishing provincialism. Of course, Washington doesn't have its own Champs-Élysées yet, but for two years now we have been watching the brigades of workers on Pennsylvania Avenue. They are so slow that even Soviet workers would envy them.

To those of us who have come to these shores repeatedly, it seems strange that American provincialism — or, rather, American remoteness from the rest of the world — still exists today, in spite of an ethnic variety unheard of in any other country.



Looking from Moscow, through cracks in the Iron Curtain, one imagines the United States as the only citadel of modern cosmopolitanism. One thinks that France or, say, the Netherlands are only separated pavilions at the world's fair, and that the Atlantic is not much of an obstacle.

But after you've lived here for a while, you understand that for most people America is still a separate planet, that Americans do not have a very clear idea of where their historical homeland is or what it's like today. It's a victory if a schoolboy knows that Russia is located between China and Germany, but my experience has convinced me that most people believe Russia is not much different from Germany.

In a sense, the Soviet Union turns out to be more like Europe than America. For example, Russians play the same sports as Europeans. It is paradoxical that soccer players get across the Iron Curtain with relative ease while American athletes, quarterbacks, pitchers and batters find it much more complicated to jump across the Atlantic.

Until very recently, Americans knew little about European film stars, never mind European writers. One has to be very highbrow to follow the European theater from here.

Last spring, when everyone here was upset by the size of the anti-American demonstrations in Europe, I chanced to talk with a professional politician and asked how he explained this prejudice against America. What harm had America done to Europe by freeing her from Nazis and defending her eastern frontiers ever since?

The professional's answer was simple: We're rich — they envy us. A 30-year-old stereotype. Forgive me, sir, but is Europe not rich today? Does Mercedes envy Cadillac? Doesn't it seem to you that what we have here is a kind of xenophobic crisis, a clash of American provincialism with European provincialism?

Smell of Politics

Everything in Washington, of course, reeks of politics, and even the outsider picks it up immediately.

Among the joggers bouncing along the Mall one sees the faces of political stars familiar from TV. You are not likely to see fellows of this caliber in Moscow: They prefer to move around in limousines with cream-colored blinds.

In the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, you can see important political realignments taking place. At the next table in a Chinese restaurant there is a conversation about the boycott of the Siberian pipeline. At a party the

conversation can shift easily from the food to the comparative cost of American tanks (in rubles) and Russian tanks (in dollars). In these cases, people inevitably turn to me as an expert, and all I can do is advise them to use black-market prices for arms.

I drive along and I see street signs saying "Pentagon" or "CIA." My God, I sigh, those are words used to frighten little children in the Soviet Union, and here they are just exits from the freeway.

Sherry and Geopolitics

On Tuesdays and Fridays at the Wilson Center, friends and fellows meet in the Rotunda at noon to have a drink of sherry and chat for awhile. A Russian emigrant scholar asks me in amazement what this means. As an old-timer, I explain to the novice the British tradition of sherry and cocktails.

"I can't believe my eyes," says this "child of sinful socialism." "How can anyone drink sherry twice a week at a time like this? Cambodia, Poland, Afghanistan — totalitarianism is on the move everywhere. Don't you understand? And these people drink sherry instead of ..."

Instead of what? "Well ..." He makes an expressive gesture.

Calm down, sir, I say, it's simply a tradition, as unchangeable as a May Day parade. The sherry hour will end, and the whole bunch will start cleaning their grandfathers' carbines.

My wife and I returned to Washington for the second time after a European vacation. If you are not indifferent to the fact that the shabby hovels on 14th Street are being replaced by many-storied reflecting windows, that someone has had the good idea of restoring the noble Willard Hotel, if you obviously feel in your element at the Café Afterswords on Dupont Circle, Washington is no longer just the place where you make a living.

A chance glance at the reflection in a store window: Among the crowd you see yourself and your wife, and you notice that someone is waving at you from the other side of the street. Now that's not bad at all — you have become part of this place, and now your fellow citizens include such big wheels as Lenny Skutnik and Sugar Ray Leonard.

Life in America develops a special kind of spirit of neighborliness. Perhaps it's connected with the Puritan traditions. In any case, now I've learned how to sympathize with people who live close by. For example, I have a neighbor — he's a man whom people all over the world talk

about, but rarely do they say anything good doesn't keep his promises, people say. But he is first of all my neighbor, and more important than anything else.

The other day, toward evening, a neighbor of ours, Maureen Bunyan, told us that his neighbor had come back from latest vacation. My wife and I turned to it curiously — we looked to see if he had grown or turned pale, thinner or heavier. Our neighbor told us that he had come back from the States. That's a habit with him — second — He'll never forget to say a few optimistic words as he walks by, and I really like that about

We go out driving to Georgetown to a and just then he comes flying across Constitution Avenue in the direction of his house can see the belly of his helicopter, and if it light stays red long enough, at the right you see the helicopter land on the green alongside the white columns, and he's slightly limping. His job is not an easy one

Fight Between Neighbors

Even my friend in Moscow, the émigré Fil Filofanov, is interested in my neighbor. Not so long ago he wrote me: "You, my neighbor is mad at your neighbor. You, your neighbor is always talking about my neighbor, saying you can't believe what he says, he is always lying. No one has ever said kind of thing about my neighbor before, terribly offended, and now he's spreading over the world that your neighbor is a book."

"Generally speaking," continues Filofanov from Moscow, "neighbors are a thing. It's all right if you just see your neighbor on TV, but not if he comes into your house starts ordering you around — either you get the right pictures hanging in your apartment or you listen to the wrong things on the radio. And just recently he cut off our telephone. They say that the spirit of neighborhood quite strongly developed in America. Is that true? And, Vasily, does that keep you from thinking that your neighbor's veins stand out that he looks pretty old?"

I confess that this last sentence annoyed me — I'm not used to Moscow dissident anyone.

"Well, Fil," I replied to my friend, "I'm to admit that my neighbor is no longer a and that he is pretty wrinkled, and he bullet hole in his side — but I can tell you He gallops along on horseback rather than

China to Extend Rural Reform in Break With Mao Farm Collectivization

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China is planning to extend the rural reforms that have brought the countryside sustained prosperity, in the hope of further quickening economic growth.

The new program breaks sharply with most Maoist policies on rural development; it rejects them as failing to increase agricultural productivity.

Instead, the reforms offer ideas that could redefine Chinese communism as well as reshape the lives and livelihoods of the country's 800 million farmers — a fifth of the world's population.

Much of the collectivization of agriculture will be at least partly undone. Some peasants are already returning to family farming. New, voluntary rural cooperatives are being established by other peasants to replace the system of people's communes imposed 25 years ago by Mao.

Agriculture will become increasingly specialized and will aim at growing larger amounts of marketable produce. Farmers will reassume responsibility for selling most of their crops, further freeing them from state control, and will be able to buy what they find uneconomical to grow.

Small rural industries, most of them serving agriculture by processing local crops or making farm tools, will be built by new cooperatives of farmers who will pool their funds as increased agricultural productivity frees more of them from cultivation. Many village centers will be expanded into small towns.

Evolution of Agrarian Society

Taken together, the new policies envisage the development of China's rural economy in much the same way that other agrarian societies have evolved, with individual initiative providing most of the energy.

Abandoned is Mao's vision of a rural China with tens of thousands of self-sufficient, self-contained agricultural communities administered by Communist Party officials to supply the state-run, centrally planned economy.

Mao, in fact, saw the people's communes as a shortcut to the ideal world of communism and thought that, in time, China's cities could also be transformed into urban communes with egalitarianism the basic principle and political, economic, cultural and social policies all integrated.

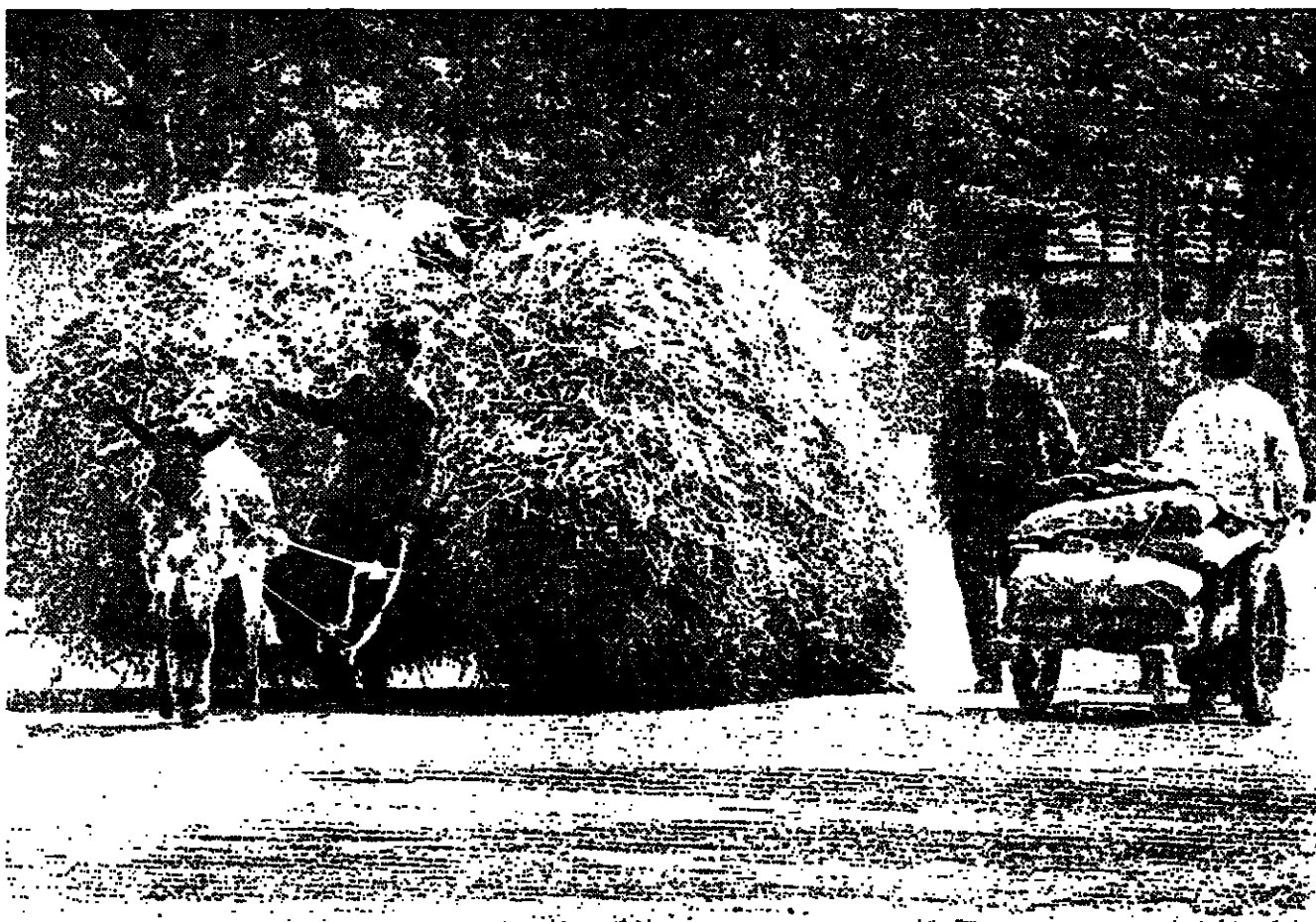
China's change in approach to rural development, therefore, involves more than new economic policies, for it embodies an entirely different political philosophy — the pragmatism of Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader for the last four years, in place of the dogmatism of Mao.

Matter for the Peasants

"We should not tightly or precisely specify the form for future [rural] development, but leave this matter with the peasants to work out," Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li said at a recent national forum on the rural economy.

Mr. Wan, who launched the first reforms in Anhui province in 1977 and now oversees all agriculture, said to those who fear that the changes lead away from socialism, "We ought to respect our farmers' right to decide for themselves the forms their cooperation will take and how fast it will develop."

The state's efforts to run collective agriculture and to develop the rural economy have largely failed, Mr. Wan suggested, because the



Chinese farmers taking the products of their private plots to state-run shops in Qufu, Shandong province.

basic vision was flawed, the plans to implement it were often wrong-headed and the entire effort bogged down in bureaucracy.

"Smash this monopoly," Mr. Wan declared, criticizing the inability of state organizations to buy and process the farmers' crops and to supply them with agricultural machinery, fertilizers and consumer goods. "If you cannot cope with these demands," he told state officials, "then let the peasants do it themselves."

Mr. Wan's speech, published recently, outlines most of the changes that the government is planning over the next three years. There has already been significant progress on the Chinese farm. From 1977 to 1981, the gross value of China's agricultural production rose by 28 percent, and it is expected to rise 5 percent this year. Grain and other crops increased by 22 percent from 1977 to 1981 under the new incentives; meat production rose by 62 percent and the output of rural industries by 56 percent.

Dramatic Growth

Farmers' incomes generally rose by at least 50 percent — agricultural prices were increased by an average of 40 percent — but in many cases doubled or even tripled. The cash earnings of rural families remain low, probably an average of about \$300 or \$600 this year, but they have grown so dramatically that the Chinese countryside is dotted with houses filled with durable consumer goods, from television sets to washing machines and motorbikes.

Although the gains in agricultural productivity in the last four years probably have been greater than those in the preceding 20 years, Chinese officials have acknowledged that this pace cannot be sustained indefinitely.

One reason, according to Chinese agronomists, is that much of the growth has come from correcting wasteful practices and restoring past efficiency. In 1977, the year before the reforms began, per capita production of major crops was no higher than it was in the mid-1950s despite improvements in irrigation, fertilizers and mechanization and the introduction of new crops.

Not End of Socialism

Chinese leaders have concluded that the answer to this problem lies first in further political and economic reforms in the countryside, accompanied by a variety of measures, including programs modeled after the U.S. agricultural extension service and farm-to-market roads.

"Under this system [of family or individual responsibility for output], peasants are the real masters of the collectives, working as producers while participating in management," Mr. Wan said, explaining plans to extend the reforms. "In the past, however, they were laborers, pure and simple."

Mr. Wan was directly criticizing not just Mao's commune system, but the whole philosophy behind his rural development program. He tried to reassure skeptical rural officials that

this did not mean an end to socialism in the countryside, a charge made openly and frequently.

"The Chinese peasants sincerely support the Communist Party," Mr. Wan declared, "and they want to follow the socialist road. Never do they want to shake off socialism, but only the yokes that fettered their initiative in the past."

Those yokes have been ideologically motivated agricultural policies that in the past made rice and wheat the "key link" for which other crops were to be sacrificed and that allowed politics and party officials to prevail over the common sense of peasants.

In underscoring these points, made not only by Mr. Wan but by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, another innovator in rural policy, the official Chinese press has delighted in showing how the Maoist model, the Dazhai brigade in Shanxi province, has dropped its egalitarian approach and adopted a family farming system, permitted individuals to go into sideline businesses and generally subordinated politics to economic development.

Mr. Wan's speech and those of other officials elaborating the reforms reflect a different view of the party's role.

"It is almost as if the peasants are to lead the party," a middle-level government official who is not an agricultural specialist commented in Beijing. "This is logical enough, but it is a reversal of the party-knows-best philosophy we have always had. The party and the government are

to recede into the role of facilitators, not initiators any longer."

In his annual report to a recent meeting of the National People's Congress, China's nominal parliament, Mr. Zhao said that various economic measures, including prices, taxes, interest rates and labor regulations, could be used to keep the rural economy "within the orbit of state planning and an organic part of the social economy."

However, as Mr. Wan did, Mr. Zhao put the emphasis on solving problems only after they had arisen rather than trying to anticipate all difficulties and stifling initiative with a multitude of regulations.

Mr. Wan went further and enjoined government and party officials from trying to take over the new rural cooperatives, which have the right to elect their own managers. The government has mobilized the newly strengthened court system to protect those farmers whose tractors, trucks and other equipment have been seized by officials who have charged them with hidden capitalism and other economic crimes.

The real economic criminals are those bureaucrats who persist in asserting, wrongly, that the state's monopoly on this or that, and the peasants' position as virtual serfs, a provincial newspaper declared. "These leftist policies are bankrupt, and they can only pretend otherwise through stealing the honestly earned rewards of others."

Such harsh words are a true measure of the fundamental changes under way in rural China.

Umbrella Organization

The people's commune, which Mao regarded as one of China's greatest contributions to communism and to rural development worldwide, has been reduced by the new Chinese constitution to an umbrella economic organization, and it may lose even that function as voluntary cooperatives are developed.

The Chinese news agency, Xinhua, reported recently that a number of communes have already been transformed back into townships and that all 50,000 of them are likely to be converted over the next year and a half. This was described by the agency as a major step toward ending the concentration of power, for party officials will no longer be deciding everything, but will be confining their work to political and government affairs and broad policy-making.

Officials have pointed out that the transformation program is still experimental and moving slowly because they want to make sure that they do not compound past mistakes by making hasty changes. Nor do they want to create more opposition than necessary among rural cadres.

Basic Reversal

This is a basic reversal of Chinese economic policy, which has striven to put more items on the quota system and thus expand the role of central planning. Chinese theoreticians had held that this would bring the country closer to true communism, but Mr. Wan said the system simply did not work and was strangling production. This development of "commodity relations" is related to what the Chinese call "specialized

households" — farm families that no longer do everything but concentrate on growing vegetables, raising pigs or cultivating rice.

Some individuals or families now work as agro-technicians, setting up irrigation systems or applying fertilizers. Others have left to become construction workers or mechanics, employees of rural enterprises.

The difference is that peasants increase choice in their jobs, perhaps signing on with the collective to do certain tasks, bonuses for exceeding standards, rather than having rural officials assign their work, more peasants are being paid in cash.

"It is almost as if the peasants are to lead the party," a middle-level government official who is not an agricultural specialist commented in Beijing. "This is logical enough, but it is a reversal of the party-knows-best philosophy we have always had. The party and government are to recede into the role of facilitators, not initiators any longer."

Provincial Experiences

"There is enough money out there now to whatever our factories can produce and in fact, this itself is a problem — and it happened in a few years."

The Chinese leadership is hoping that the energy can be used to ensure further growth this was the experience of both Mr. Zhao Sichuan province and Mr. Wan in Anhui province in the initial rural reforms — but must depend on how well it is managed.

Mr. Wan urged provincial officials to relax local policies on setting up rural cooperatives and allowing some individuals to go into business for themselves.

"This new type of cooperative is entirely new to the development of production," he said, in contrast with the people's commune and with other Maoist policies. "It is completely voluntary."

He had two more admonitions, also issued from past mistakes. Keep things small, he said, and quickly become new businesses. And do not try to push any of this too fast let it develop naturally, spontaneously.

مكتبة النهر

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Canadian Stock Markets

Feb. 14

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Feb. 15[illegible]

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

[illegible]

Chile's Reserves Fall \$625 Million

International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — A huge decline in Chile's international reserves during January, of more than \$1 billion, appears to mean that refinancing the country's \$18-billion foreign debt is urgent if Chile is to avoid default.

The central bank has announced that the drop in reserves stemmed in part from payment of short-term debt owed by the financial system, which was reduced by \$300 million. The reserve level is now \$1.95 billion. But the balance of payments deficit for the month came to \$625 million, or about half the reserve loss during all of 1982 — \$1.2 billion. Much of the remaining reserves are in gold, which is needed

Attempts to refinance Chile's foreign
have been conducted over the past month
the minister of economy and finance,
Luders, but he was fired Monday by Pres
Augusto Pinochet in a cabinet shakedown.

Negotiations on the debt will now be conducted with bankers in the United States, Western Europe and Japan by Carlos Caceres, was named to replace Mr. Luders. Mr. Caceres had been the central bank president, participated in the earlier talks with foreign bankers.

[illegible]

12 Month	Sls.	Cost
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[illegible]

39%	12%	White	18	428	438%	36	38
39%	12%	White	1.60	6.4	7	475	25%
2%	3	White		6.5	308	7%	7%
2%	12%	White	1.20	5.9	18	972	20%
18%	9%	White	.40	3.0	6	253	13%
11%	6%	White	.37%	5.11	360	11%	11%
50%	29%	White	2.40	5.6	10	44%	43

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2
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ANOTHER IMPORTANT

64%

[illegible]

Reserve
625 Million

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1983

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

New Executive at Control Data Predicts Expansion of Services

"We're looking at the world as our marketplace," said David G. Familant, newly appointed vice president of operations and international operations for Control Data. "Our plans call for fairly aggressive expansion in our services... our data services, our consulting services and our information services."

Mr. Familant replaces Gordon Brown, senior vice president, who was promoted to president of the international computer giant's peripheral products company. E. Fred Mobbs, formerly vice president of British operations, has been named vice president for South European operations and Britain, replacing Mr. Familant.



David G. Familant

The main problem that I see is that we in the company, and in the industry, are in a very rapidly changing marketplace. "We have to know how to adjust to a rapidly changing marketplace. Control Data is unique. We have defined our market as the 'information processing' market, not the computer business."

Control Data, based in Minneapolis, had sales of \$2.3 billion in 1982 and is ranked third among computer companies in the United States and eighth in Europe by the industry publication Datamation. Control Data operates in 46 countries and its international operations account for about 25 percent of sales.

Minneapolis Bank in Hong Kong

Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis appears ready to become the first regional bank from the U.S. to open a subsidiary in Asia, according to George H. Hawk, managing director of the bank's proposed Hong Kong unit. Northwestern plans to open the facility July 1, pending approval from the U.S. Federal Reserve and the banking commissioner in Hong Kong.

Mr. Hawk said the subsidiary was being created to help Minneapolis-based companies, especially those in agriculture and high technology, to expand in Asia. "We also do a considerable amount of business with Asian companies and Asian banks here," he added.

Northwestern is the flagship of Northwestern Bancorporation, a diversified banking and financial services company with 86 banks in seven Midwestern states, a representative office in Mexico City and merchant banks in London and Luxembourg.

Other Appointments

Borge Boesker, former director of U.S. and Canadian sales and marketing for the Boeing 737, has been hired as vice president of marketing worldwide by Mitsubishi Aircraft International, replacing George H. Scragg, who resigned. Mitsubishi Aircraft, a Dallas-based subsidiary of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan, produces the Diamond 1 business jet and the Marquise and Solitaire executive turboprops.

Clifton Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon, is the new chairman of the Business Council, a Washington-based private organization of present and former heads of U.S. corporations. He succeeds Walter Wriston, Citicorp chairman, for the two-year term. Elected vice-chairman were Robert Beck of Prudential Insurance, Henry Gray of United Technologies, Philip Hawley of Carter Hawley Hale Stores, and John Opel of IBM.

Robert E. Bost has been elected president and chief operating officer and named a director of Aramco, the industrial and steel manufacturer based in Midland, Ohio. Mr. Bost succeeds D.C. Boone, who retired. Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York has opened an office in Beijing with Peter R. Lipson as the bank's representative.

Credit Commercial de France has named Michael Bursch vice president in charge of Eurobond sales, trading and portfolio management. He succeeds Jean-Claude Damerval, who was appointed senior vice president in charge of export-import financing.

First National Bank of Boston has appointed Michael J. Rasmussen a vice president. Based in the bank's European headquarters in London, Mr. Rasmussen is responsible for senior banking operations throughout Europe, a new position. He joins the bank from Security Pacific International Lending.

Stephen E. Loder has been promoted to the new position of marketing director-Europe, based in London, for the international group McCormick & Co., the Baltimore-based producer of seasonings, flavorings and specialty foods.

The London-based Trusthouse Forte hotel, catering and leisure group has appointed Sir Charles Hardie deputy chairman.

Grand Metropolitan, a London-based hotel, brewery, foods and leisure group, has named Frank J. Pizzitola a non-executive director. Mr. Pizzitola is a general partner of Lazard Freres & Co. of New York. P.E.B. Cawston, director and chief financial officer of D'Arcy-Macnamis & Masius Worldwide, will join Grand Metropolitan on March 1 as director of planning.

—JUDITH ANN YABLONKY

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 15, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	₹	₪	₦	₧	₡	₧	₧	₧
Amsterdam	2.446	4.101	178.45	38.97	1.915	—	5.614	133.25	31.22	—	—	—	—
Bombay (a)	47.14	72.05	14.85	6.943	3.417	—	77.228	22.94	5.59	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.396	3.792	172.41	38.97	1.915	—	5.614	133.25	31.22	—	—	—	—
London (b)	1.545	—	177.85	10.545	2.128	—	4.100	72.96	3.083	13.043	—	—	—
Mexico	1.277	2.127	274.10	28.14	—	—	51.27	29.27	49.10	16.78	—	—	—
New York	1.544	—	172.41	38.97	1.915	—	5.614	133.25	31.22	—	—	—	—
Paris	6.705	18.35	262.51	—	4.952	—	26.25	14.416	34.16	30.35	—	—	—
Zurich	1.985	3.077	172.41	38.97	1.915	—	5.614	133.25	31.22	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.9548	0.6174	2.287	4.491	1.3125	—	2.287	45.044	1.999	6.495	—	—	—
1 SDR	1.9722	1.3654	4.632	7.254	1.5125	—	2.952	51.723	2.178	7.204	—	—	—

	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	₹	₪	₦	₧	₡	₧	₧	₧
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Amounts needed to buy and hold; (*) Units of 100; (†) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 15

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	British Pound	ECU	SDR
1 M.	8 1/8 - 9 1/8	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2
3 M.	8 1/4 - 9 1/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2
6 M.	8 1/4 - 9 1/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2
1 Y.	8 1/4 - 9 1/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2

Key Money Rates

	United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Federal Funds	11	11	11
Prime Rate	11	11	11
Banker's Loan Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Comm. Paper, 30-90 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
CD's 30-90 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
CD's 60-90 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

West Germany

	Overnight Rate	One Month Interbank	3-month Interbank	6-month Interbank
Rate	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55

Japan

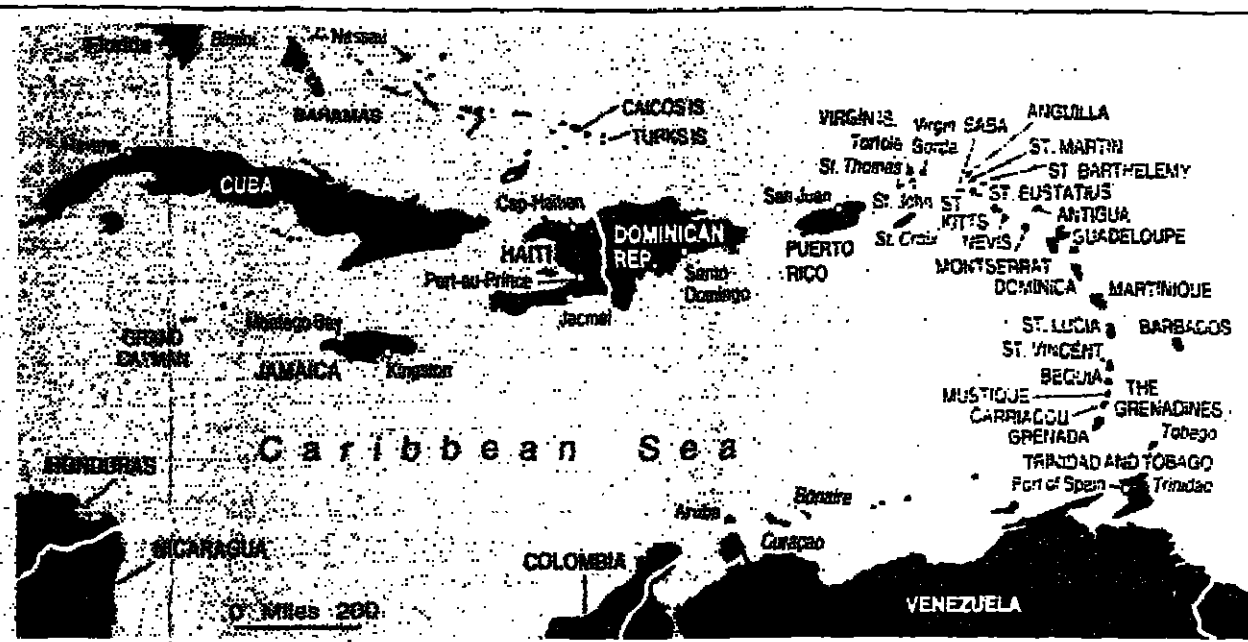
	Overnight Rate	Call Money	60-day Interbank
Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Daiwa Bank, Sanwa Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, etc.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	C.F.W.
Hong Kong	230.75	230.75	230.75
London (12.5 lots)	230.75	230.75	230.75
Paris	230.75	230.75	230.75
Zurich	230.75	230.75	230.75

Official figures for London, Paris and Zurich are for the previous day. Prices for Hong Kong and Zurich are for the previous day.



Below right, tourists on a beach in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Prospect of a U.S. Recovery Raises Hopes in Caribbean

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

MIAMI — After a disappointing Christmas season, the countries of the Caribbean hope a revived U.S. economy will help them ease their economic problems.

With prices for their traditional products — sugar, coffee, bananas and the like — down in world markets, the Caribbean countries have been placing increasing emphasis on tourism as a source of foreign exchange. But because the recession that has affected the commodity markets has also hurt tourism, most have had only limited success.

"Christmas was not as good as we thought it would have been," said Joan Medhurst of the Caribbean Tourism Association. "But it looks to me that things are picking up. It seems that this January and February looks pretty good. Tour operators are very busy;

travel agents have indicated a lot of business. We're hoping that this is some sort of indication of an upswing that's to come."

For Jamaica, it has already arrived. The country had a record 650,000 visitors last year — an increase of 60 percent over the year before. The minister of tourism, E. Anthony Abrams, said recently that tourism now provided \$400 million in foreign exchange — twice as much as the country's No. 1 commodity export, bauxite — and a 10-percent increase is expected this year.

Much of the improvement has been credited to the change of governments in 1980, when Edward P.G. Scaga defeated Michael J. Manley and began to renew ties to the United States and to improve an atmosphere that many tourists had found hostile. The effort was assisted by a major promotion campaign



beckoning tourists to "come back to Jamaica."

Perhaps equally significant, in the midst of a recession, was deep price-cutting by several major hotels.

"They're really going after the value-conscious person," said Mrs. Medhurst at the Tourism Association. "They're using their

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Japanese Agree To Curb Exports Of Cars to U.S.

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan formally announced Tuesday that it will continue its program of restraining automobile exports to the United States for a third year, beginning in April. The export ceiling will be 1.68 million cars a year, the same as in the previous two years of the restraint program.

The cabinet decision Tuesday morning was largely a formality, especially after Japan's trade minister told U.S. Trade Representative William Brock last Saturday that he favored extending the export curbs for a third year at the current level.

The Japanese did not respond to the desire of U.S. automakers that the restraints be extended for two more years. The Japanese government had first agreed in May 1981 to voluntarily hold down auto shipments to the United States to ward off U.S. legislation for a compulsory curb of Japanese car exports, which at one point captured 27 percent of the U.S. market.

The annual 1.68 million quota was established for the fiscal years ending in March 1982 and next month.

Also on Tuesday, Japan told Ottawa that its auto exports to Canada for the first six months of this year will be 79,000 units or fewer. The export ceiling is down from the same period a year earlier, when auto exports to Canada were 90,000 units, but it is higher than the level of the last six months of 1982, when more stringent import inspections were applied and Japanese exports dropped to 63,000 cars.

nese exports dropped to 63,000 cars.

The restraint in exports to Canada, announced by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, put an end to a dispute between the two countries over the level of Japanese auto exports in the fiscal year that ends in March.

For the fiscal year, Japan wanted to export 174,000 cars to Canada, while the Canadian negotiators said they were willing to accept only 146,000 cars.

As it turned out, Japanese auto exports to Canada in the calendar year 1982 were 152,905 cars, down from 199,951 the year before.

Japan still has not set the level of its car exports to Canada for the full year of 1983.

With its auto sales declining last year, Canada wanted to reduce the number of Japanese imports, which captured as much as 30 percent of the market at one point. When Japan refused to curb its exports further, Canada last summer changed its customs procedures for Japanese auto imports in Vancouver. Instead of inspecting one car out of each 100, Canadian officials began inspecting one car in 10.

This sharply slowed the number of Japanese cars entering Canada for a few months, worrying Japanese government and industry officials. The one-in-10 system was lifted in August, but Japanese officials admit that the Canadian point had been made.

The current export control program for the first six months of this year, a reduction from last year, takes into account the weakness in the Canadian auto market.

Dow Average Tops 1,100, Then Slips to Close at 1,093.10

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average broke through the 1,100 mark Tuesday but then fell back, and prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended the day lower.

The Dow average rose almost five points to 1,101.84 about two hours before the close but then immediately lost momentum and finished the day off 4.00 points at 1,093.10. Declines edged advances by about 20 issues, and volume rose to 89 million shares from 72.6 million Monday.

The Dow average passed 1,100 once before during a session, on Jan. 12. The average closed that day at 1,093.79, off 8.56 points. Chester E. Pado of G. I. & Co. said it is not uncommon for selling to set in whenever the average reaches a round number, be it 900, 1,000 or 1,100.

"There are also a lot of traders who will always sell when the mar-

ket reaches an old high. This could happen four or five times before a breakthrough," Mr. Pado said.

"There were enough institutional investors waiting to sell at 1,100 — it was IBM and all the other institutional stocks," said Trude Latimer, vice president at Evans & Co.

"It looks as if it (breaking 1,100) touched off a selling wave rather than a buying wave," said Ms. Latimer. "It seems as if everyone was standing at the 'go' line waiting to sell."

Charles Jensen, chief technical analyst at MKI Securities believes "we are coming to a minor top which will lead to a minor reaction of 30 to 50 points on the downside for the Dow."

In addition he said that "investors are becoming more selective, concentrating their choices to a handful of stocks," which has narrowed the prospects for an overall market rally.

Investors were concerned that U.S. car sales fell in early February following 10 consecutive increases, indicating recovery from recession in the business is likely to be a slow, gradual one rather than a quick turnaround.

According to auto industry analysts, sales of cars in the United States during the first 10 days in February declined an estimated 3.2 percent.

High-technology and computer

stocks, which led the rally Monday, continued to do well Tuesday, analysts said. "That's the one game everybody wants to play," Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. noted.

"People have decided that industries that are not labor intensive, where productivity is high, are the ones to buy," said Dudley A. Eppel, senior vice president of Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette.

"The activity continues to be in

the high technology stocks. Those stocks are keeping the whole market going," Mr. Eppel said.

The market's run to 1,100 followed bellwether IBM's move past the 100 level. IBM was the volume leader and rose as high as 100 1/4 before easing to finish at 98 1/4.

IBM is the most widely held stock among institutional investors and is often used as a barometer for the rest of the market.

AT&T was active and off 1/4 to 67. International Telephone & Telegraph Tuesday asked a U.S. court to strip AT&T of the right to use the "Bell" name for marketing purposes.

The late profit taking in IBM also hit other technology stocks. Digital Equipment fell 3 1/2 to 125 1/2, Texas Instruments 2 1/2 to 170, Datapoint 1 1/2 to 23 1/2, Motorola 2 1/2 to 11 1/4 and NCR 1 to 102 1/4.

NEW ISSUE

These securities have been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

FEBRUARY, 1983

IBJ

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Kogyo Ginko)
(A Japanese Corporation)

US \$100,000,000

10 7/8 per cent. Bonds Due 1990

Issue Price 99 3/4 per cent.

IBJ International Limited

Morgan Stanley International

Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Lloyds Bank International Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Société Générale

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

TAPMAN
MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNTS.

PERFORMANCE
RESULTS FOR
COMPTREND II

BEGINNING EQUITIES
OF \$100,000
ON JANUARY 1
OF EACH YEAR

yielded the following
after all charges:

IN 1980: +165%
IN 1981: +137%
IN 1982: +32%

As of
FEBRUARY 10, 1983
EQUITY
STOOD AT
\$142,582.71

More than \$6,000,000 currently
under management.

Call or write Royell Frazier at
TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and
Portfolio Management, Inc.,
Wall Street Place, New York,
New York 10005 212-688-1041
Telex BMM 6671713 UW

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

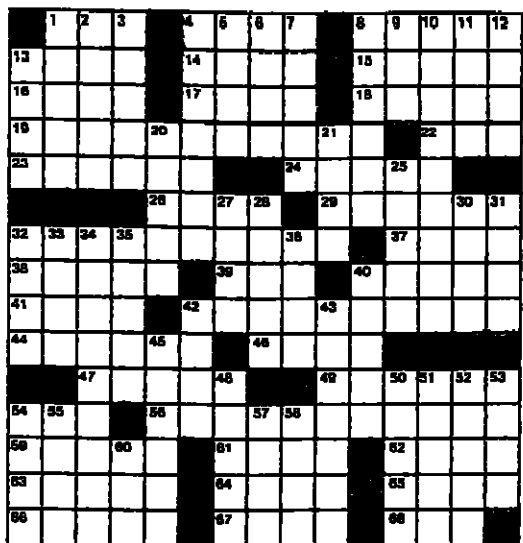
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LISBON — A Portuguese delegation at the International Monetary Fund in Washington returned from

50

... ..

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Org. Lincoln
4 Austrian
8 Lively dance
13 Beast that
14 Govt.
15 Perfect
16 Polu's weapon
17 August's
18 Vigorous
19 Her word "A
22 Ending for
23 — claim
24 A vessel
26 Time — half
28 "You in
32 An "Ave" for
37 Sole
38 Sussan's
39 "Once"
39 Fa follower
40 Game animal
41 Wagons—
42 Wook opus,
44 Goddess of
46 Certain Celt
- DOWN**
- 47 Expunge
48 Educational
54 — favor
56 Jules Verne
58 The
61 Wolf down
62 Tessa's kin
63 Nimble
64 Jumble
65 Son of
66 Clerical
67 Calendar abbr.
68 Old car
- DOWN**
- 1 Barbizon
2 Brazilian
3 Pull of fumes
4 Top OB
5 Starting with
6 Chastity's
7 Celestial
8 Luger
9 Keats offering
10 Words from a
11 He wrote
12 Agave
13 "Nor from
20 Resound
21 Brouhaha
25 Remote
27 Lucy's one-
28 For—
30 Wagner
31 Witness
32 Scars on seeds
33 — were
34 "Singin'"
35 McGovern, in
36 "M*A*S*H"
40 Spies despised
42 Perform
43 Angelic group
44 Sistaed
46 Figure cut by
48 Following
51 Saint-Etienne's
52 Eskimo
53 Eon
54 School-commu-
55 Bacchical
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ALBERTA	12	4	ALASKA	12	4
AMSTERDAM	2	3	ALASKA	12	4
ANKARA	8	4	ALASKA	12	4
ATHENS	15	9	ALASKA	12	4
AUCKLAND	20	16	ALASKA	12	4
BANGKOK	34	23	ALASKA	12	4
BEIJING	3	7	ALASKA	12	4
BERLIN	2	8	ALASKA	12	4
BIRMINGHAM	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
BOMBAY	32	22	ALASKA	12	4
BRAZILIA	2	8	ALASKA	12	4
BUDAPEST	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
BUEENOS AIRES	28	17	ALASKA	12	4
CAIRO	28	17	ALASKA	12	4
CASABLANCA	23	14	ALASKA	12	4
CHICAGO	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
COPENHAGEN	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
COSTA DEL SOL	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
DAMASCUS	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
DUBLIN	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
EDINBURGH	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
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HARARE	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
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HOUSTON	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
ISTANBUL	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
JERUSALEM	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
LA PALMAS	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
LIMA	12	6	ALASKA	12	4
LONDON	12	6	ALASKA	12	4

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 15, 1983

The net asset value per share of the funds listed below is shown as of February 15, 1983. The funds are listed in alphabetical order by name. The net asset value per share is shown in dollars and cents. The funds are listed in alphabetical order by name. The net asset value per share is shown in dollars and cents.

ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.

(1) ALMA TRUST FUND \$11.00

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

(1) B. J. B. FUND \$11.00

BANK OF AMERICA

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BANK OF CALIFORNIA

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SPORTS

Born-Again Christians Putting Faith in NHL

By Kathy Blumensack
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The business of hockey, with its checks and strict schedule, is a way of life, hardly seems the ideal place to practice the golden rule. "I don't think they're incompatible kinds of situations," said Stanowski, 31, of the Winnipeg Jets. "If part of hockey is getting the puck out of the corner and giving a guy a clean check, you do it. There's no need to be dirty or break the rules to do your job and live up to the Lord's will."

Like many other players in the National Hockey League, Stanowski calls himself a "Christian athlete," one who has sought reassurance in religion and has "made the commitment" to Jesus Christ. Some of them talk about their faith freely, even eagerly; others are so modest that few observers recognize they are, indeed, born-again Christians.

"They play aggressive hockey, with team spirit and an unselfish attitude," said Don Lister, a former player who runs a Montreal organization called Hockey Ministries International. "But they have a low-key approach."

Doug Jarvis, Mike Gartner, Mike Murphy, Michel Dion, Doug Smith, Darcy Rota, Stanowski, Paul Baxter, Ed Kea, Mike Cronin, Ryan Walter and other names familiar to hockey followers are all born-again Christians.

They find no conflict between what they do for a living and the faith they practice. "Our first job is to play hockey," said Walter. "Mike [Gartner] said, 'We're paid to win. Exactly. We aren't paid to study the Bible. There's talk that Christians are punies, that win or lose they'll just walk away from the team. But that's just talk.'"

Walter, like some others, is zealous as a missionary in his involvement. "There are a lot of people missing the boat. I'm more than willing to share my faith," he said. "If this is it, you want others to know it too."

Like many others in his profession, Walter turned to faith as a way of seeking a higher meaning in an affluent existence. "I had lots of money, was captain of the team, owned a house and a car, which not many 21-year-olds can," he said. "With all that, I knew I should be on top of the world. What's left? But I was having a void in my life."

Such a situation can divide a club. But if the presence of Christian athletes on a hockey team hampers its efficiency, no coach or player will say so.

Bryan Murray, the Washington Capitals coach, said when he first took over, he was aware that Walter, Gartner and a few other Christian players held meetings. Walter "was very religious, and I know he tried to get some of the other guys interested," Murray said.

But rather than do something about it — "what would you do anyway?" — Murray said nothing, but did acknowledge that "something different like that, that takes attention away from hockey, isn't good for a team."

When Walter was traded to Montreal last September, the situation dissolved. "Mike [Gartner] and Doug [Jarvis] are very quiet about it," Murray said. Gartner's request to be a bit late for practice on Sundays so he can attend church does not bother Murray. "And during his time off, I'm not going to follow a guy around, to a bar or to church. What they do is their business."

Lister, a former player in the Montreal system, started his or-

ganization because he saw a need for it. He helps NHL teams set up chapel services for teams on the road and stays in touch with the network of Christian players, offering a periodical newsletter and encouraging words.

"As we look at the person of Christ, you might think of him as meek, but that word really means power under control.

"For instance, Jarvis plays a scrappy game — never dirty, but hardly 'meek.' The motivation and desire to excel is greater than before. You're trying to satisfy your fans, coach and team, as well as yourself and the Lord."

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A "heavy kind of question" confronted Walter. "I kept thinking, if the plane goes down, am I ready to die?" he said. He turned to the Bible and increased his awareness of a world outside hockey.

"Being away from home, seeing all the parties, drinking, late nights, created a tremendous conflict for me," said Stanowski. The team born-again Christian is sometimes applied incorrectly, but basically it's a "rebirth of the spirit," he said.

"Rather than focusing on the selfish things in the world, you recognize you're here for a purpose," he said. "The ability and skill I have are not by chance. And given the opportunity to use it for God's glory, I do, whether I'm playing hockey or sitting on the bench."

If some of what comes their way is ridicule, mild or severe, the players live with it. "I think the mocking is in just a kidding way," Walter said. "Any time someone is different from the crowd, there's a question."

For a long stretch when Kea played for the Atlanta (now Calgary) Flames, he was the only born-again Christian on the team. But his influence reached several teammates, and the Flames became, to a degree, factionalized.

Such a situation can divide a club. But if the presence of Christian athletes on a hockey team hampers its efficiency, no coach or player will say so.

Bryan Murray, the Washington Capitals coach, said when he first took over, he was aware that Walter, Gartner and a few other Christian players held meetings. Walter "was very religious, and I know he tried to get some of the other guys interested," Murray said.

But rather than do something about it — "what would you do anyway?" — Murray said nothing, but did acknowledge that "something different like that, that takes attention away from hockey, isn't good for a team."

When Walter was traded to Montreal last September, the situation dissolved. "Mike [Gartner] and Doug [Jarvis] are very quiet about it," Murray said. Gartner's request to be a bit late for practice on Sundays so he can attend church does not bother Murray. "And during his time off, I'm not going to follow a guy around, to a bar or to church. What they do is their business."

Lister, a former player in the Montreal system, started his or-

ganization because he saw a need for it. He helps NHL teams set up chapel services for teams on the road and stays in touch with the network of Christian players, offering a periodical newsletter and encouraging words.

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Cruel Metamorphosis of Enzo Bearzot

International Herald Tribune

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Yet the warnings were all around. Bearzot's team had become world champion against a tide of such ferocious Italian newspaper hostility that its camp in Spain was locked and bolted against the venom.

The worms turned, of course, with the victory. And then — while the hands on Bearzot's shoulders were for once free of knives, while the government, the pope and even the press barons raised their champagne glasses to him — was the moment to retire. Bearzot was walking on water, and as things turned out, could have gone on his deified journey if only he had acknowledged that his side had been built for that moment and no other.

But no. Bearzot had long-term enemies in the Italian soccer hierarchy, and one suspects that his decision to go on was as much to

reach such antipodal heights of boastfulness and spite within so short a time span. And few faces in

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